"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy to-day; showers to-morrow; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,199. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FOIL SUFFRAGETTES' KIDNAPPING PLANS

Plot to Seize Cabinet Minister and Try Him Before Woman's Court Revealed in Time.

ALSO AFTER LLOYD-GEORGE

And Militants Tried to Steal His Child—Puncturing of Motor Tires the Women's Latest Device.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 14.—Among the mad schemes of the militant suffragettes disclosed yesterday was a plot to kidnap a Cabinet Minister, which was not carried out, because the details fell into the hands of persons who revealed them.

The plot, which originated with one of the boldest spirits among the militants, was to lure the Minister to a country house, dress him in an old woman's clothes, handcuff him, hold a mock trial in a barn, with a feminine Judge and jury, consisting principally of suffragettes who have suffered imprisonment, and sentence him to three years' penal servitude. What was to be the fate of the unfortunate Minister after the sentence was not disclosed.

It is stated that an attempt was made to kidnap the Chancellor of the Exchequer a month ago on the golf links, but that something went wrong with the suffragettes' motor car.

T. P. O'Connor relates a graphic story of how suffragettes intended to kidnap the Chancellor's little girl, Megan. Mr. O'Connor says:

"Mr. Lloyd-George at once rushed to a telegraph office and sent a wire to his wife, who was at Criccieth, Wales, with their daughter. He told her to look carefully after the 'Little Packet'—that is the name by which this lovable and delightful child is known to her parents."

For a long time Winston Churchill's baby has been carefully protected by the police against a plot to kidnap it.

Some piquant testimony was elicited at the Bow Street Police Court yesterday, when the suffragette leaders were again arraigned to answer the charge of conspiracy to commit malicious damage.

The name of the nursing home in which "Gen." Mrs. Drummond is lying ill was not mentioned, owing to the danger that the place would be boycotted. This is a significant sign of the public's indignation at the militants' outrages.

"An elaborate system of rewards for valor" in the campaign was disclosed. There are "Fed by Force" and "Hunger Strike" medals and no fewer than 800 lithographed testimonials for sufferings for "the cause" were supplied by one firm of printers to the Women's Social and Political Union.

A particularly interesting witness was a woman who, with her husband, owned the refreshment pavilions at Kew Gardens and Regent's Park that were burned. She described how after the outrages she saw Miss Kerr, manager of the Union, and appealed for the safety of other pavilions owned by herself and her husband. Miss Kerr told her she took a "personal view of the matter." She said she could not give a promise respecting the other pavilions, but would report the matter to the authorities.

The puncturing of motor tires is the latest freak of the militants. A motorist who was stopped by a deflated tire in Essex found a nail in it, with a piece of leather attached bearing the usual inscription, "Votes for Women."

Four suffragists, three women and a man, Hugh Franklin, who were released after hunger strikes under the "Cat and Mouse" act, have returned to prison after the expiration of their period of grace.

It is the view of the authorities that the accumulated funds of the militants have been taken abroad. A new bill dealing with the administration of justice is under consideration at the Home Office. It is understood that one of the provisions is designed to simplify the existing legal processes for the recovery of compensation for damage committed by members of an organization in pursuit of any avowed policy.

LONDON, May 13.—"Gen." Mrs. Flora Drummond, one of the militant suffragette leaders, was unable to appear at the resumed hearing at the Bow Street Police Court to-day of the charge of conspiracy under the Malicious Damage to Property act which has been brought against her. A doctor testified in court that, owing to her illness, she had been removed to a nursing home. It would, he said, take two weeks for her to get into a fit condition to undergo an operation that was necessary, and it would be another two months before she would be able to appear for trial. She was now, he said, in a state of collapse.

The other defendants, Harriet Rebecca Kerr, Agnes Lake, Rachel Barrett, Mrs. Beatrice Saunders, Annie Kenney, Laura Lenox, and the analytical chemist Clayton, all surrendered to their bail.

In the course of the hearing the printer of the militants' newspaper, The Suffragette, told of the negotiations which led them to undertake the work. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, they said, had conducted the negotiations, and in reply to fears expressed by the printers that the job was a dangerous one she gave her personal promise that no offensive or illegal matter should appear. She laid stress on the point that her daughter, Christabel Pankhurst, had received a legal training and was a specialist in constitutional law.

The interesting revelation was made on the witness stand that the militant organization, the Women's Social and Political Union, had paid for the printing of the election address of George

Continued on Page 2.

DOCTOR KILLED, GIRL HURT.

Tuxedo Express Hits Physician's Auto at Unguarded Crossing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, May 13.—Dr. B. F. Brooks, a prominent practitioner of this city, was killed and Miss May C. Martin, a stenographer, was injured badly when the physician's auto was struck to-night by the Tuxedo Express, one of the fastest trains on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad. The accident occurred at an unprotected crossing at Vanderbilt Junction. The doctor's legs were crushed and his chest was stove in. The girl, who saved her life by jumping, was hurt about the head.

Miss Martin recently had been operated on by Dr. Brooks. She called at the physician's office this afternoon to have her wound dressed. He offered to take her home in his machine. When the pair were in the car he remarked that he had to visit a patient in a suburb, and she consented to accompany him. They were returning to the city when the train ran them down as they were crossing the track.

The view on both sides of the road was obstructed, and the occupants of the machine did not notice the train until it was almost on them. After calling the physician's attention to the train Miss Martin jumped. She was unconscious when passengers from the train picked her up.

Miss Martin and the body of the doctor were brought to Newburg on the train which had figured in the crash. The girl's mother is critically ill and news of the accident was withheld from her. Miss Martin is 19 years old. Dr. Brooks, who was married, was 58. He was one of the most prominent Knights of Pythias in the State.

BOY DROWNS IN CISTERN.

Little Vincent Hopkins Strays from Nurse—Shock May Kill Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., May 13.—Vincent Hopkins, three and one-half years old, son of the late Milton Hopkins, a Manhattan lawyer, who died in March, was drowned this afternoon in an unused cistern. He had strayed away from his nurse. The child's mother, who was just recovering from the shock of her husband's death, collapsed when she was told of the death of her child. Her condition is serious. It is feared that the shock will kill her.

Mrs. Hopkins sent Vincent out late yesterday afternoon with his nurse. The little child of a neighbor accompanied them. This child strayed away, and the nurse, telling Vincent to await her return, went to look for him. Vincent walked on. He made his way into a field in which there is an unused cistern. The top was guarded by a barrel against which it is believed the child leaned. His weight pushed the barrel into the opening and he fell after it into seven feet of water.

Miss Hall, the boy the nurse searched an hour for him, and then alarmed the neighborhood. At the end of another hour's search the body was found.

EVERYBODY HITTING TAP DAY

Freshmen Won't Go, Faculty Will Hold Tea; Public to Be Excluded.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 13.—Plans have been taken by the Yale freshmen and Sophomores not to attend the Tap Day exercises on Thursday, and to-night it was learned that the Faculty have planned for their annual tea this year to be held on the forestry school grounds at the hour of the Tap Day exercises, a mile from the campus.

Sophomores sometime ago demanded less publicity in the selection of members of the Senior secret societies and agreed to absent themselves from the slappings of the candidates. The freshman vote not to attend was taken later. This action will make the juniors and Juniors the only undergraduates present. Alumni who are in town will be admitted to the campus, it has been learned, but the gates to the campus will be closed to the public.

The tappings will take place, as usual, under the elm near the Lawrence fence at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The Sophomore class have sent word to the societies asserting that their members will not accept elections next year unless the choices of the members made from the present Junior class on Tap Day are representative men.

HANSONS ARE RECONCILED.

Son Who Married a Vaudeville Actress Forgiven by His Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 13.—Legal proceedings which have kept the courts of New York and Saratoga Counties busy were suddenly quashed to-day, when Mrs. Aimee L. Hanson of Brooklyn settled all her differences with her son, Walter L. Hanson, who married Henrietta Reutti, a vaudeville actress of New York, contrary to his mother's wishes. Mrs. Hanson, who had previously brought suit to have the young man declared incompetent on the ground of habitual drunkenness, welcomed him to her Summer home here, and the bride will spend the Summer with Mrs. Hanson.

Until the wedding Mrs. Hanson, her son and Miss Reutti were close friends. She did not want her son to marry, however, and when he did left the doors of her home to him. Previously he had transferred to his mother a $50,000 bequest which he had received from his grandfather, the late Henry B. Hanson. After the wedding he brought suit to annul this transfer, and his mother immediately began the incompetency proceedings.

Attorneys for Mrs. Hanson said to-night that the son sought the reconciliation, and that it was based upon no conditions or demands of any kind.

GREEKS EXPEL AMERICANS.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Missionaries, Forced to Leave Albania.

BOSTON, May 13.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to-day received a cable dispatch from the United States Consul at Salonika stating that the Rev. Phineas B. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, American missionaries, had been expelled from their station in Kortcha, in Southern Albania, by the Greeks, and were now in Salonika.

Secretary James L. Barton said that Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were sent to Kortcha six years ago, and had been conducting a school for Albanian girls there. They were in the city when the Greeks took possession of it.

"Mr. Kennedy," Mr. Barton added, "has given himself very fully to the work of relieving the great distress prevailing in the city and in the neighboring villages. In the last letters received from him he reports that apparently the Greek officials were suspicious of this, as a guard was placed in front of his house and the names of all those who came to the house were recorded."

SALONIKA, May 13.—The British cruiser Gloucester left here to-day at full speed for Smyrna after the receipt of an urgent summons from that city.

Disturbances at Smyrna are threatened.

THIEF GETS VITAL BATTLESHIP PLANS

Two Sets of the Pennsylvania's Fire Control Diagrams Taken Separately.

SECRET WOULD AID ENEMY

Burns Detectives Called In—First Series Stolen from Department on Inauguration Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In spite of efforts to minimize the incident, the Navy Department is greatly concerned over the theft of duplicate sets of battle fire control plans to be installed on the super-dreadnought Pennsylvania. These sets were stolen at different times from the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, the first on the night of March 4, when the Department Building was crowded with persons watching the fireworks display in honor of Woodrow Wilson's inauguration as President. When the second set of plans disappeared is not known to the department.

There had been several petty thefts in the bureau, and when the discovery was made on March 5 that the first set of plans had disappeared the disposition was to believe that a person not aware of the value the plans would have for a foreign naval power had taken them. But when the duplicates of the same plans disappeared at a subsequent date, the naval authorities began to suspect that the thief had a definite object and was aware of the advantage it would be to another government to know just how the fire control system of the big battleship was arranged.

When the men in charge of the naval administration awoke to that fact they engaged detectives in William J. Burns's employ and asked the Washington police to arrest them. Burns operatives and local detectives have been on duty in the Navy Department since then under the guise of clerks and other employes.

Thief Baffles the Detectives.

Although the services of the Burns Agency and the police were obtained several weeks ago, when the department's own investigation had been futile, it was not until to-day that the fact became known publicly that the thefts had been committed. After the Navy Department learned that the secret was out Secretary Daniels gave out the following:

"On the night of March 4, when there was a great number of persons in the State, War and Navy Buildings assembled to witness the inaugural fireworks, there were taken by [illegible] set of plans of the fire control system of the battleship Pennsylvania. These plans showed the general arrangement of the decks and hatches, but would be of no particular value to any one wishing to obtain naval information as generally made public. Short time after similar plates were missed from the same drafting room. The matter is still under investigation.

Although the department's statement seeks to minimize the importance of the thefts and the value of the plans stolen, it is understood that the arrangement of the important fire control apparatus was contained in both sets of drawings that were taken. The drawings showed in addition the deck plans, turret foundations, hatches, and gave the location of the conning tower. Both, in the special value, in the eyes of a naval expert, would be the plan for placing the connections of the fire control system of the ship—the brain and nerves of the fighting organism. Such knowledge in the hands of experts would be fatal in almost any fight where the Pennsylvania might meet a vessel of anywhere near equal fighting power. Marksmen with such information would be able quickly to "find" the target, speed disable the ship and make it impossible to direct her fire.

Persons who have been modern American battleships have been particularly interested in the tall skeleton structures of steel and iron that support the fighting derricks. These are the fire control masts, in their tops, during a naval engagement, officers are stationed who send signals to all the batteries as to how to direct their fire at the enemy above those shown in the plans are the wires run that are shown in the plans sealed from the Navy Department. The importance to a prospective enemy of the United States of the plans showing how that signaling apparatus is arranged is obvious.

Daniels Tells of Theft.

Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said to-day in answer to questions from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the first set of plans disappeared between 7 o'clock on the evening of March 4 and the next morning, when the draughting force of the Bureau of Steam Engineering reported for work. The plans were known to be on the draughting tables at 7 P. M. on inauguration day, which was a holiday in Washington. They were drawn on linen paper that could be made into a small bundle and concealed under an overcoat.

The petty thefts in the Navy Department recently were confined to the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Only such things as copies of the naval regulations and other books of a public character that are easily obtainable were taken. Suspicion as to the thief who carried away the Pennsylvania's plans naturally pointed to the person guilty of the petty thefts, and it was taken for granted he was an employe of the department and probably attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

For the last two weeks orders have been enforced in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the Bureau of Construction and Repair which make impossible for any save the chiefs of those bureaus and two trusted assistant officials in each to enter any of the rooms occupied by the bureaus after the department closes at 4:30 o'clock each day. All passes to the bureau rooms have been canceled. Any person found trying to enter the rooms after the business day would be subject to arrest.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair, where all plans for battleships are designed, has met no loss of valuable plans of the various types of ships.

There usually is little about a battleship in this country or abroad that sooner or later is not known fully to the intelligence offices of all the leading navies of the world, but the fire control plans of all our battleships have been guarded carefully.

The theft of the fire control plans of the Pennsylvania from the Navy Department is punishable by a fine of $1,000, or a year's imprisonment, or both.

The law also provides that any person who, after taking any such photographs or making a sketch of United States fortification or any navy yard, naval station, fort, battery, arsenal, camp, factory, building or office or other places connected with the National defense attempts to communicate it to any foreign government shall be imprisoned for not more than ten years.

Old Home Week In Old Greenwich Village

Celebration next week draws attention to byways and old landmarks of New York's quaintest section.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

FOUR AUTOS PILE UP IN CORNER SMASH

Two in Collision First and Then Third and Fourth Come On and Tangle Up.

A roomy touring car came speeding down Seventh Avenue toward Central Park at 10 o'clock last evening and at the same moment another touring car was headed for the avenue on 110th Street. At the crossing they met in a collision that entangled the cars, jarred all the passengers and tossed one of them to the street. Many persons gathered around to view the wreck.

The two motoring parties had hardly recovered from the first shock when there came another in the form of a third automobile down Seventh Avenue. Without swerving from its path, it drove straight into the other two cars and added another group of frightened, lame motorists to the gathering at that crossways. The crowd was just beginning to make waggish remarks about the new disposition of automobile parties to injure each other, instead of those who go afoot, when out of the darkness of 110th Street arrived a fourth car. This belonged to Isaac Rosenberg of 190 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. The chauffeur drove straight into the confused tangle of automobiles, and landed there with such force that Mr. Rosenberg was catapulted and the car he struck with such force that his left arm was broken.

The first car belonged to Charles Mitchell of Katonah, N. Y., and he had three friends with him when his machine crashed into the one belonging to Henry Stockhausen of 66 West Fifty-sixth Street. In Mr. Stockhausen's party was John Van Curren, who was the one tossed out. His injuries were not serious, although his eye was painfully bruised and his whole face cut and lacerated. The third car was John D. Taylor's. Mr. Taylor lives at 153 West 123d Street.

It was the first case on record of a four-car collision. Just how it happened could only be guessed with the assistance of rough descriptions by spectators, for before Patrolman Lussen of the Lenox Avenue Station arrived the first three cars had been righted and made a limping but hurried departure from the scene of their collisions. Chauffeurs were too much excited to tell why they had been unable to drive their cars out of such quadruple confusion. Mr. Rosenberg's car was left, for he could not be moved until the ambulance took both him and Mr. Van Curren to the Mosiem Hospital.

KILLED IN AUTO UPSET.

A. B. Willingham, Tobacco Buyer, Pinned Under the Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., May 13.—Andrew B. Willingham, chief buyer of the American Tobacco Company, was fatally injured at 6 o'clock this evening, when a touring car turned turtle as it was leaving the grounds of the Country Club of Virginia, in the western suburbs of the city. He died four hours later of a fracture of the skull. Thomas J. Walker, Director of the American Tobacco Company, and manager of the Richmond Stemmery, received injuries which may result in death, and other officials of the company and the chauffeur were slightly hurt.

The accident is attributed by Oscar C. Gregory, assistant to Mr. Walker, the only occupant of the car to escape injury, to the fact that the chauffeur took the inside turn on a steep down grade, instead of going to the outside. Mr. Willingham was pinned under the machine.

MEXICAN FEDERALS FLEEING

Governor of Sonora Says They Are Hurrying to the Gulf.

NOGALES, Ariz., May 13.—The Federal forces have been routed and all are fleeing toward the Gulf, according to Gov. Pesqueira of Sonora, who arrived to-day in Hermosillo from the front above Guaymas. He said the State troops had captured 200 rifles and 3,000 rounds of ammunition. Another report from the front was that seven cannon and seven machine guns had been taken.

The confusion is so great below the State base at Ortiz, to which point the telegraph is operating, that only meagre details of the happenings about Guaymas can be obtained. A strong detachment of Federals under Col. Cesaron is reported cut off from retreat and besieged in the hills by the insurgents under Col. Hill. Barron has been wounded.

GUADALAJARA, Mex., May 13.—Rebels under command of Julian Medians, a former Jefe Politico, occupied to-day the town of Hostotipaquillo, 60 miles northwest of Guadalajara and the centre of the most important mining district of the State of Jalisco. The small garrison and townsfolk held off the rebels for four hours, after which the ammunition of the defenders became exhausted. Six Federal soldiers were killed. When the insurgents entered Hostotipaquillo they looted the stores and burned the Court House. Several big American camps are situated in that vicinity.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 13.—United States Consul Jesse H. Johnson in Matamoras, Mex., wired to-day to the State Department that a force of 2,000 rebels, who are expected almost hourly, About 200 soldiers here. Supposed to be 600 rebels.

DR. ABBOTT TO PRESIDE.

Choice of Mohonk Conference, Despite Peace Society's Recent Action.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 13.—A buzz of comment among the 300 delegates to the nineteenth annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, which will open here tomorrow morning, was caused by the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who was lately removed as a Vice President of the American Peace Society, was to be the presiding officer at the first session. The general query was whether Dr. Abbott's opening address would deal with the recent incident at St. Louis.

Agreeably to the wish of the late Albert K. Smiley, founder of the conference, his brother Daniel will deliver the opening address of welcome. To-morrow afternoon a memorial service to Albert K. Smiley will be held under the direction of a committee consisting of Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hamilton Holt, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, and Dr. George W. Ehrshwey.

Everton Woods Hotels, White Mts., N. H. The Mount Pleasant. The Mount Washington. Booking Office 345 5th Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9330.—Adv.

JOHNSON CONVICTED AS A WHITE SLAVER

May Get Five Years, but Is Bailed and Will Seek New Trial.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Jack Johnson, negro champion heavyweight prize fighter, was found guilty to-night of violating the Federal white slave law in transporting Belle Schreiber, from Pittsburgh to Chicago in 1910. He was convicted on all seven of the counts remaining in the indictments. The jury returned its verdict after an hour's consideration.

The maximum penalty under the finding is five years' imprisonment or $10,000 fine, or both.

A motion by Assistant District Attorney Parkin that Johnson be confined in the county jail was overruled by Judge Carpenter, and the negro was released on a bond of $10,000. A motion for a new trial was filed at once by counsel to Johnson. Argument on the motion was set for May 19.

Four ballots were taken by the jurors, the first being four for acquittal and eight for conviction.

Taking of testimony was ended today after the prizefighter denied on the stand the statement of the Schreiber woman that he paid her transportation. A night session was held so the attorneys might complete their arguments.

Johnson admitted he had sent money to the woman in response to her request by telephone, but denied he made any stipulation that she should use it to come to Chicago.

He testified he had spent "between $6,000 and $10,000" on Belle Schreiber, but denied positively he had sent her a telegram telling her to come to Chicago and wait for him here. Whether his agents sent such a telegram without his knowledge he could not say. He said she telephoned and asked him to send $75. He complied, but had no intention that she should come to this city. His purpose in coming here afterward was to arrange boxing matches.

The woman, he said, asked him to furnish a flat for herself, her sister, and her mother. She wished to work as a stenographer again.

"I sent about $1,000 for her to fix up her flat," Johnson related, "and then gave her $500 to keep her going till she could get a job as a stenographer."

He denied he ever had given her diamonds. Johnson also denied he had made improper use of the Schreiber flat here, and that he forcibly had taken money from the woman or had beaten Etta Duryea, his first white wife.

"If you should find this defendant not guilty, knowing as you do the evidence in the case," said Assistant District Attorney Harry Parkin to the jurors, "I do not see how any of you can go home and look squarely into the faces of those you respect and admire."

Mr. Bachrach for the defense maintained that the general record and behavior of the negro were not to be considered.

"If he sent her the money to come to Chicago for improper purposes, he is guilty," he said. "That is the only thing to be considered by the jury."

Two counts of the indictment were dismissed yesterday at the request of Judge Carpenter, who decided that no good purpose could be served by airing unnecessary details of the relations of Johnson and the white woman.

Lucile Cameron Johnson, the fighter's present wife, did not appear in the courtroom at any time, his attorneys fearing the effect of her presence. Instead, Mrs. Tiny Johnson, the negro's mother, sat constantly at his side. Only a few persons were in court when the verdict was reached, as a result of an order by Judge Carpenter that "scandal fans" be barred from the hearings.

Johnson's smile, which had been on his lips during the time of the jury's deliberations, faded when the clerk pronounced the word "Guilty." Johnson sat solemnly in his seat until Mr. Parkin's motion that the fighter be taken in custody was denied. Then the convicted man slipped quietly from his seat and made his way from the courtroom alone.

"I have nothing to say," he said. "My attorney will speak for me."

Suit for $68.50 was filed against Johnson by an automobile company to-day, it alleging he had failed to pay for goods he had bought.

BOLDT HAD READY PISTOL.

Princeton Student Apologizes to Negroes and Escapes Prosecution.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—College circles are much interested in a recent adventure of H. St. J. Boldt, a junior, the son of a New York surgeon. Young Boldt is of Southern descent and has ideas about the negro race. In order to command respect from two negroes he covered them with his pistol in the neighborhood of Cranbury, N. J. When he was finally hunted down the Princeton authorities went into consultation with Boldt's father and with the negroes and it was agreed that there would be no prosecution if Boldt apologized, which he did.

The first display of the student's feeling came when he and another Princeton student were bicycling by a negro at work in a field. Boldt dropped a reference to the man's race, and immediately received a sharp retort from the other side of the hedge. He did not settle the score, however, until a week ago, when, so the story runs, he hunted up the offender, drew a revolver, and at the point received an apology.

The student was riding back to the university when he noted that a negro driving a cart on the highway did not give him the greeting so familiar to white men who travel Southern roads. Boldt remonstrated, and the man in the wagon said he spoke only to people whom he knew. Boldt drew his pistol and the negro was ordered down from his seat. Then he tried the effect of a shot in the air.

This brought J. S. Flavel, Superintendent of the trolley line, to the rescue. He seized Boldt's bicycle, but at the point of the revolver he surrendered it speedily and the student pedaled back to Princeton. Besides making the apology, Boldt has been disciplined by the university.

WITTPENN MEN LEAD ELIMINATION VOTE

His Candidates Sure of Three Places, Says Jersey City's Mayor.

HAS HOPE FOR TWO MORE

Fagan, Republican, Gets the Biggest Vote of Any One—Great Interest in Election.

At 2 o'clock this morning Mayor Wittpenn of Jersey City conceded the nominations in yesterday's elimination election of the following eight candidates for the office of City Commissioners, the first officers of the municipal government to be chosen under the new city charter, which provides for the commission form of government: Mark M. Fagan, former Republican Mayor; Frank Hague, Independent Democrat; John H. Morris, A. Harry Moore, James A. Ferris, George F. Brensinger, Joseph F. Farmer, and Walter L. McDermott. Of these, Farmer, Moore and Ferris are Wittpenn candidates.

The two remaining nominations for the general election on June 10, Mayor Wittpenn said, rested between Charles P. Olwell, Carl G. Shumann, John Rotherham, and Thomas Stewart, an Independent Democrat. Of these Olwell and Shumann are the remaining Wittpenn candidates. Rotherham is the former Republican leader of Hudson County. Wittpenn thinks that the odds favor his other two candidates.

There were ninety-one candidates in the field for nomination yesterday, and of these the ten receiving the highest individual votes will be placed upon the general election ballot for the choice of the voters on June 10. The five chosen at the general election will be sworn in as City Commissioners on June 17, and will choose from their number a Chairman, who will act as Mayor.

At midnight, three hours after the polls had closed, the returns from only thirty-nine out of 158 districts in the city had been completely tabulated. Scattering returns from various parts of the city, however, indicated that Mark M. Fagan, former Mayor, would receive the highest number of votes cast for any individual candidate. Fagan is a Republican and is the only one of that party who apparently is certain to receive a nomination for Commissioner.

The returns indicated that John Rotherham, the former Republican leader of Hudson County, had polled a heavy vote, but it is not believed that it will prove sufficient to land him among the final candidates on the municipal ticket. Louis L. Finke, a Democrat, was also a strong contender at midnight, and his adherents were confident that further returns would drag him up among the winners.

Great Interest in Election.

Never in the history of Jersey City have the citizens witnessed a more exciting contest under the new city charter. Two favorite sons in the field among the ninety-one candidates. As a result, much trading was done among the adherents of this and that candidate.

"You vote for Heck and I'll vote for Bill," was the general method of campaigning, and the effect of such trading was apparent in the varied returns, which kept shifting as district after district was heard from.

Throughout the day automobiles and carriages brought voters to the polls, and on every side could be seen vans decorated with placards urging support for some individual candidate or coterie of candidates. Each voter had the privilege of indicating a choice for five men on the ballot, and some of the ballots cast were weird in the apparent disregard on the part of the voter for all political partisanship.

6,000 Await the Returns.

The vote cast yesterday was very heavy, and the intense interest felt by the citizens in the result of the election was demonstrated by the 6,000 persons who waited outside City Hall until early this morning to obtain the returns and learn the result of the contests.

Owing to the fact that City Clerk John H. Haussling is a candidate himself, Judge Mark A. Sullivan decided that it might not be quite proper for Morris to supervise the tabulation of returns, and yesterday afternoon he designated three Deputy Sheriffs of Hudson County to take charge of this important feature of the election work. Returns were also tabulated in Police Headquarters.

A large number of arrests for illegal voting occurred during the day, but there was no trouble at any of the polling places. Most of the arrests were the result of misunderstanding on the part of voters who were unaware that only those who actually had voted last November in the State and National elections were eligible to express their preferences at the primaries yesterday.

This new provision in the election law that a voter at the last preceding general election caused the district election officials a great deal of trouble and occasioned many ill-feelings.

Joseph F. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, journeyed from Washington in order to vote in his home district. He arrived in Jersey City shortly before 6 o'clock and went at once to his polling place which was in a barber shop. After casting the ballot he spent a few hours with some friends and returned to Washington at midnight.

The ballots used in yesterday's election were only about nine inches square in spite of the number of candidates in the field. The name of each candidate appeared only once and the names were arranged in three parallel columns in the order in which their nominating petitions had been filed. No party emblems appeared on the ballot, nor was their any symbol to designate the party affiliations of any individual candidate.

The success of the candidates backed by Mayor Wittpenn, according to some disgruntled observers, was due to the fact that the employes of the present administration in the various municipal departments were led to support them at the polls in the hope of retaining their jobs after June 17, when the new city administration will come into office.

GAYNOR RAPS ALDERMEN.

Says It Would Be a Good Thing to Take Their Powers Away.

Mayor Gaynor expressed his opinion of the Board of Aldermen yesterday at a hearing on a bill in relation to the Municipal Explosives Commission, which was before him. When a young lawyer suggested that the same provisions described in the bill could be obtained from the Aldermen, the Mayor said:

"What can you get through the Board of Aldermen? I am unable to get an ordinance regulating moving pictures. These vile places are safeguarded by the Aldermen. I have not scolded about it. I have used fair words to try to get some measure through there, but it is impossible. It would be a good thing to take all their powers away, the way they are acting now."

MT. HOPE LINE BLOWN UP.

Road Dynamited After Conference with Mine Strikers Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

WHARTON, N. J., May 13.—The Mount Hope Mineral Railroad, which has been tied up for weeks on account of the strike at the Mount Hope mine of the Empire Steel and Iron Company, was dynamited at midnight last night in three places simultaneously. Three hundred feet of track were destroyed. The company representatives declared the work was that of strikers, angered because a conference yesterday failed to bring the strike to an end.

The section gang of the railroad quit work to-day at 11 o'clock, fearing that if they undertook to repair the track the strikers would attack them. President Leonard Peckitt said yesterday that he would not accede to the demand of the strikers that men who had refused to strike be dismissed. That was the obstacle in the way of a settlement.

STRIKE IN A SELECT SCHOOL

Miss Mellvaine's Teachers in Flushing Wouldn't Wait for Money.

When the seventy-seven children of wealthy Flushing families, pupils at the Hawthorn School, a fashionable private institution conducted by Miss Elizabeth D. McIlvaine, arrived at the school yesterday, they were met by the Principal.

"You may go home, children," she is quoted as saying. "There will be no lessons to-day."

Happily the youngsters ran home and told their parents they had an unexpected holiday. An investigation revealed the fact that the seven teachers connected with the school were on strike. They said their salaries had not been paid. Miss Mellvaine issued a statement late in the day in which she said she had told the teachers that they might have to wait a few days for their money, and had asked them to wait.

The school has long had the reputation of being one of the richest of its kind in Queens Borough. The rates for tuition are such as to attract only the children of wealthy parents.

CARLISLE KILLS ROAD BIDS.

Rejects Eight Contracts as Against the Public's Interest.

ALBANY, May 13.—As the specifications called for the use of patented materials, as "public policy requires better construction than was provided for," and because some routes "were laid out in an improper way and should be changed," State Commissioner of Highways Carlisle to-day rejected the bids and refused to enter into eight contracts for improved roads that had been awarded, but not signed by the commission.

Commissioner Carlisle indicated that the future policy of the department would be not to lay "expensive types of pavement" in municipalities, to "uphold the policy of home rule so far as possible" in the department's approval of State construction in cooperative work, and to discontinue the use of patented materials in road construction.

DR. NORTON TO WED NURSE.

Son of Noted Harvard Teacher Engaged to Miss Hendrickson.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—An engagement of widespread interest just announced is that of Miss Cecelia Hendrickson of Frederick, Md., to Dr. Rufus Norton, Assistant Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in this city, formerly of Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Hendrickson was one of the graduate nurses of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, to which she was attached until a few days ago, when she resigned her position prior to announcing her engagement.

Dr. Norton is a son of the late Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard, the noted author and lecturer. He is a graduate of Harvard and of the Harvard Medical School. He also studied his profession abroad for several years.

The date for the wedding has not yet been fixed.

POWERS OCCUPY SCUTARI.

Naval Force Installed To-day—Bulgars Lost 30,000 in War.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 14.—An international naval force will occupy Scutari to-day, and the Montenegrins will then begin the evacuation of the town.

Official figures of the Bulgarian losses in the war, published at Sofia yesterday, give the following estimate: Killed, 330 officers, 29,711 men; wounded, 950 officers, 42,350 men; missing, 3,103.

A conference of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers will be held to-day to arrange for further demobilization, now that Balkan peace is assured.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—The Budget Commission of the Duma estimates that the Balkan war has entailed upon Russian trade financial losses amounting to nearly $60,000,000.

WARNED BY TELEPHONE.

A. B. Croney Got to His Office in Time to Save Miss Millerman.

Miss Marion Millerman of 140 West 104th Street stayed late last night at work on the books in the office of Albert B. Croner, a building decorator, at 206 West Forty-second Street. At 9:30 Miss Millerman had not returned home, and friends notified her employer. Mr. Croner, to whom she is engaged. He went to the telephone and called up his office.

Miss Millerman answered the call, but after she had spoken one or two words which were almost inarticulate, Mr. Croner heard the telephone fall with a crash to the floor. Mr. Croner called a taxicab and with Policeman Phelan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, went to 206 West Forty-second Street. They met with a strong odor of gas on the staircase and in the office where an electric light was burning they saw Miss Millerman lying unconscious on the floor. The gas was coming from a gas jet partly open.

As the young woman had only been unconscious a few minutes she was quickly revived and taken home in the taxicab. Policeman Phelan reported it as an accident.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS originated 1824. an old friend; an effective Spring tonic.—Adv.

MOBS OF BARBERS WRECK MANY SHOPS

Dismantle One in 14th Street, Driving Out Non-Strikers and Manicurist.

FIGHT TO FREE PRISONERS

Resist Police with Stones and Flats, but Find Big Hotels Too Well Guarded to Attack.

Efforts of the warring barbers to spread their strike through all the shops in Manhattan were attended yesterday with indifferent success and a great deal of violence. There was less violence and more success as the Strike Committees made the rounds of the 600 barber shops in the Bronx, where, according to the union reports last night, a very considerable proportion of the journeymen laid aside their razors.

In Manhattan, especially among the higher class barber shops, the journeymen seemed cold to the striking seal. Furthermore, the police seemed omnipresent. They were thick about the hotel shops, where the Strike Committees were signally unsuccessful, and in some of the downtown shops there seemed to the dismayed strikers to be quite as many bluecoats as barbers on the premises. The day was marked by scattering arrests all over town. Meanwhile, signs of unrest were increasing in the shops in Jersey City, and to-day will decide whether the Hudson County barbers will fight or compromise.

In a descent on the shop at 94 East Fourteenth Street last night the strikers used stones to shatter the plate glass windows and wreck all the mirrors and crockery inside. Two of the recklessly hurled stones came into contact with the head of Police Sergeant Apple, and the rioters were only dispersed with the aid of the Fifth Street Station reserves.

The animus against this shop was inspired by the proprietor, Adam Bals, who shut and locked his door in the faces of the strikers, apparently to the great content of the three journeymen at work within. The sharpness of this dismissal caused an outburst of rage, and Sergeant Apple paid part of the penalty. He stuck to his post, however, and with the assistance of two other policemen clung to two prisoners until the reserves came. The men arrested were accused of malicious mischief.

Magistrate Cornell a Victim.

When the strikers visited the shop of William Renke, next door to the Colonial Hotel in Harlem, his journeymen declined to walk out and Renke stepped next door to call for the police. They arrived in time to see the strikers battering away at Renke's mirrors and settles, and out of the wreck of the shop they picked four prisoners. The police were soon foreshadowed in the case of a shop in Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, for the mere arrival of a tempting striker led to his arrest for disorderly conduct.

A hundred or more striking barbers visited the shop of Charles Bishop, at 309 Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, in the evening, and ordered the five journeymen barbers employed there to leave. The men refused and the strikers began a demonstration. Some one threw a headrest, snatched from a barber's chair, through the plate-glass window in front of the shop. The police of the East Twenty-second Street Station dispersed the crowd and made three arrests. The prisoners were all charged with disorderly conduct.

Similar difficulties beset the strike committees in their march from shop to shop earlier in the day, and those arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Court found small comfort in the attitude of Magistrate Cornell, who announced from the bench that he needed no police testimony to tell him the prisoners were disturbers of the peace. Had not he been defrauded of his shave earlier at the Hotel Brevoort when the strikers arrived as he was waiting his turn in the barber's shop there?

Wrecked Shop in 14th Street.

This information came from the bench following the visit of a committee of the strikers to the shop of Joseph Maynard at 403 West Fourteenth Street. When the doors were closed against the committee a volley of stones shattered the plate glass window. Headed by Paul Torrent of 69 East Thirty-sixth Street, some of the strikers forced their way into the place and commanded the four barbers at

shop, and that the hotel barbers were paid more that the union was asking. Committees of the strikers had as little success at the Hotel Imperial, the Martinique, the Knickerbocker and other hotels in the district. All the big hotels were protected by policemen, and the Astor and one or two others had special guards as well.

In some of the other barber shops in the district the Strike Committee met with more success. After the committee had visited the Empire Barber Shop at 506 Sixth Avenue three times a new lineup of barbers left. At Hartmann's barber shop, 57 West Thirtieth Street, the three men were allowed to join the union, whose demands will be agreed to.

State Board Seeks Agreement.

Meetings of the representatives of the Brooklyn and Manhattan strikers were held, but Strike Leaders Cancellieri of Manhattan and Frisini of Brooklyn did not seem to agree very well. John J. Hanlin and Col. Michael J. Reagan of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration have arranged a meeting of representatives of both sides to-day, with a view of settling the strike. According to the reports, there are from 7,000 to 10,000 barbers on strike in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

The violence that attended the demonstrations in Manhattan was mild compared with the excesses which characterized the progress of strikers in Williamsburg last night. There the strikers paraded past many a shop after 6 o'clock. If it was still open the invaders tossed head-rests and shaving mugs into the mirrors. In some cases revolvers were flourished, but none was fired. From shop to shop a highly indignant patronage fled, hatless, coatless and often collarless, with faces half shaven or heads half cropped.

In Jersey City there are signs of peace, although the barbers were grumbling threateningly last night. It was freely predicted last night that the fourteen men who have done nothing more violent than parade to show their strength, would be rewarded by the concession to their only demand, closed shops at 9 P. M. instead of 9 P. M. Hoboken has not yet been infected.

JOHNSON REPLIES TO-DAY.

Sacramento Thinks He Will State His Views, Then Sign Alien Bill.

SACRAMENTO, May 13.—Gov. Johnson will probably send a message to Secretary Bryan to-morrow morning, giving his decision on the request of the Federal Government that he withhold his signature from the Alien Land bill.

This was the announcement given out to-night from the Executive office, and is taken to mean that the Governor has made up his mind what he will do. The belief prevails here that he will send a full statement of his views to Washington and immediately thereafter sign the bill.

It was known to-day that Gov. Johnson expected to reach the matter to-night, but the press of legislative business kept him engaged most of the day and resulted in a change of plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The fact that nothing was received by the Administration to-day from Gov. Johnson of California in response to Secretary Bryan's telegram of Sunday night, urging the Governor to veto the Alien Land bill or defer action on it, revived hope here in official circles that Mr. Bryan's message would be heeded.

As President and his advisers now understand the situation as it exists in California, Gov. Johnson really has thirty days in which to give further consideration to the Land bill after the adjournment of the Legislature. Much could be accomplished in thirty days, it is believed here, toward bringing about an understanding by which the bill will be made inoperative, while the Federal Government engaged in treaty negotiations with Japan to adjust the differences that have been the cause of the anti-Japanese legislation by the California Legislature.

The Constitutional period of ten days, given to Gov. Johnson to take action on the bill, will expire on Friday. The legislative session, limited to sixty days, must end on Thursday. Should the Governor fail to veto or approve the alien land measure before the session of the Legislature expires by limitation he would have an additional period of thirty days for consideration of the bill.

TICKLISH FOR ARBITRATION.

Pall Mall Gazette Doubts if We Would Agree to Go to The Hague.

LONDON, May 13.—"If it be true that Japan wishes to carry the California land question to The Hague Tribunal we may shortly obtain a fruitful lesson in the practical limits of arbitration," says the Pall Mall Gazette to-day in discussing the situation which has arisen between the United States and Japan in regard to the California Alien Land bill. The newspaper continues:

"If the Chinese and Japanese are to have free entry of the Pacific coast it means eventually the extirpation of white labor from that region. All the arbitration in the world will not persuade the people of the Western States that it is their duty to give up their bread and butter to an alien race, and we can imagine how much likelihood there is of Governor Johnson of Washington taking measures to enforce such an award upon its own subjects. We should rather like to see the experiment for its usefulness in bringing many dreamers back to hard facts."

PRAYS TO ST. RITA, BETTER.

Improvement After Sick Woman Turns to Saint of the Impossible.

Since she started praying to St. Rita, who through constant prayer caused her two sons to be slain by an unseen power just as they were about to slay another, Mrs. Rose Bouts of Union Hill, who has been seriously ill since January, has shown marked improvement.

She is the wife of Emil Bauts, Town Clerk of Union Hill, and because of a weak heart Dr. Curtis, the family physician, for some time entertained slight hope that the woman would ever sufficiently recover to allow her to leave her home.

Several weeks ago the condition of Mrs. Bauts took a sudden turn for the worse, and as a last resort she began to pray regularly to her patron saint, St. Rita, the Saint of the Impossible. In a few days the young woman appeared much stronger, and when George Hensel, a brother brought a priest to the bedside with a relic of the saint from a church in Vineland, N. J., she improved further. Dr. Curtis now believes Mrs. Bauts will recover.

If a man were looking for a violin instructor for his son or daughter through the logical educational medium—The New York Times—and saw this advertisement:

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION—Private or class. Lessons at pupil's home, if desired.

And then saw this:

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION—Pupil of Kneisel and Bendix and later "premier prix" graduate of the famous Paris Conservatoire; will receive limited number of select pupils at studio between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Instruction at pupils' homes by special arrangement, evenings only. Highest endorsement from leading musical critics.

Which would make the favorable impression?

The readers of The New York Times are readily responsive to INTELLIGENT advertisements.

Want advertisements next to last page.

Telephone Bryant 1000

EXPECT TO DEFEAT TARIFF HEARINGS

Senate Continues Debate on Penrose Amendment—Leaders Predict Majority Against It.

QUESTIONS FOR WITNESSES

Testimony La Follette Wants from Manufacturers If Hearings Prevail—A Sugar Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Democrats in the Senate have let another day go by without sending the tariff bill, which passed the House last Thursday, to the Finance Committee. The subject of sending the bill to committee with or without instructions to hold hearings was debated for several hours in the Senate to-day. When it appeared that the debate would drag on indefinitely Senator Bacon, one of the majority leaders, moved an executive session. This kept the tariff over until to-morrow.

There seems to be no question now of the ability of the majority to vote down any attempt at instructing the committee to grant hearings. Some Republicans are known to be against hearings, while the Democrats are solidly united against them, with the exception of the two protectionist Democrats from Louisiana. But the kind of tactics now being followed give no indication when a vote will be reached. The leaders hope, however, that the Penrose amendment ordering the hearings and Senator La Follette's second-ary amendment, offered to-day, embodying questions to be asked of witnesses by the committee, will be voted down to-morrow afternoon. In that case the bill will be sent to committee without delay and reported back to the Senate probably within ten days.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Senator Penrose, leading the Republican fight to refer the bill with instructions for public hearings, delivered oratorical broadsides against each other in the Senate to-day in the debate on the Penrose amendment.

"It was just such inaccuracies as this, the lack of reliable information, that prompted me to suggest that we ought to have hearings," said Mr. Smith.

Senator La Follette's amendment, which was accepted by Senator Penrose, provides that manufacturers who appear or file briefs before the Finance Committee be required to answer under oath sixteen questions relating to the commodity they manufacture—the raw materials used, the amount of production and consumption of the commodity in this country, the number of concerns engaged in its manufacture and their identity, the market price in this and competing countries, the cost of production in this and competing countries, percentage of labor cost here and abroad, transportation costs to principal markets here and abroad, what part of the existing tariff duty represents difference in cost of production here and abroad, and what part of the tariff duty represents profit of the American manufacturer.

President Wilson has taken the position that he ought not to commit himself in any way with respect to numerous minor amendments to the tariff bill being suggested by Democrats. Secretary Redfield had half-hour talk with the President before the Cabinet meeting to-day, and declared he believed unimportant changes would be made, but that if the President consented to certain ones he would be besieged with requests to open up other schedules.

Secretary Redfield said that since it had become known that an inquiry was to be made by the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce into wages and industrial conditions in connection with the tariff bill some requests had come from manufacturers themselves inviting such an investigation. These, Mr. Redfield declared, were based, however, on the belief that the inquiry would be more the basis for tariff rates than an examination as to the effects of the bill after it had become law.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS SHRINK.

Due to Impending Tariff Reductions, Treasury Officials Declare.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Government revenues from customs receipts are beginning to show a material decline for May, although heavy importations usually are characteristic of the Spring months. Treasury officials familiar with the temper of the business world during tariff revision periods declare that the condition is not unusual, as business interests then seem to mark time, holding importations to the lowest limit in order to secure the advantage of prospective lower rates.

Customs receipts for the first twelve days of May amounted to $1,428,278, as compared with $10,786,976 for the corresponding period of 1912, a decrease of $8,340,697. Despite these figures, the total receipts from customs up to date during the current fiscal year are $12,220,000 greater than for the corresponding term of the preceding year.

$18,000 Verdict for Loss of Arm.

Max Chasen, 38 years old, of 26 Wilson Avenue, Astoria, obtained a verdict of $18,000 in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday against the Astoria Heat, Light and Power Company for the loss of his right arm. Chasen lost his arm in attempting to replace the belt on the pulley of a coke conveyor while the machinery was in operation. His arm was drawn into the pulley and torn off at the shoulder. Counsel for Chasen asked for $25,000.

CENSUS FIGHT IN SENATE.

Republicans Begin Their Filibuster Against Harris's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Senate Republicans began their big fight against President Wilson's nominations to-night when the appointment of W. J. Harris of Georgia, as Director of the Census, to succeed E. Dana Durand, was taken up in executive session. For nearly five hours the Senate played at cross purposes on the Harris nomination without ever entering into a discussion of the merits of the case.

The Republicans forced roll call after roll call on questions of procedure and in support of tactics which the Democrats termed dilatory. Motions to put the nomination over until to-morrow, until Friday and until next week were made and defeated, and finally, when the membership on both sides had dwindled away to almost nothing, adjournment was taken until to-morrow at noon, with the Harris nomination just where it was when the doors were closed shortly before 4 o'clock.

Republican leaders have served notice that they expect to keep up the fight against the confirmation of Harris until July 1 at least, when Mr. Durand has announced his intention of giving up his office. Under the Senate rules there is no question of their ability to filibuster to their hearts' content, and if they are willing to go into long executive sessions day after day they can prevent confirmation as long as their talking powers last.

During the debate to-night an unsuccessful attempt was made to invoke the famous "Reed rule" by which members present in the chamber, but not voting, were counted in an attempt to disclose a quorum. This innovation brought forth more speeches, and before the session ended most of the Democrats and some of the Republicans had spoken, although none touched upon the nomination itself.

A minority report against Harris was filed by Senator Townsend, and Senator La Follette and Cummins, also of the Census Committee, Senator Burton, and other Republicans were interested in the case. Senator Burton asserted, after the debate had proceeded for several hours, that he was willing to review the history of the Census Bureau from day to day to the time of Babylon before he would see Harris confirmed. Mr. Burton was strongly of the opinion that Mr. Durand should have been allowed to serve out his term.

The Republican fight centres largely upon the contention that applicants qualifying technical knowledge or scientific attainments should not be given as political rewards, but that qualifications and experience should be the only consideration. While no charges have been made against Mr. Harris, the Republicans urged that he was not so well qualified by experience, at least, to hold the office as was Mr. Durand. Mr. Harris was Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Georgia in the last campaign and is known as an original Wilson man. His appointment was one of the early ones to important offices sent in by President Wilson.

TO SETTLE OLD CLAIMS.

Commission Meets to Award Damages to Britons and Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Half-forgotten tales of old days will be told before the International Joint Commission which met here to-day for the purpose of disposing of all outstanding pecuniary claims between Great Britain and the United States. The claims of British subjects against the United States total $2,966,000, while the American claims against Great Britain aggregate $4,833,000.

Henri M. Formageot of France; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada, and Chandler P. Anderson, former Counsellor of the United States Department of State, are the Commissioners. Robert Lansing is the agent; Reuben Clark, Jr., former Solicitor of the State Department, is counsel, and E. W. Young, the Secretary for the United States. Great Britain's agent is C. J. B. Hurst; A. Kerr Clark Kerr of the British Embassy, the Secretary, and H. H. D. Peirce, former American Minister to Norway; A. G. McKinstry, Charles P. Wilson, and E. L. Newcombe, the counsel for the British Government.

Perhaps the most interesting case to come before the commission involves the alleged illegal seizure of the British ship Lord Nelson on the Great Lakes by the United States National vessel a fortnight prior to the beginning of the War of 1812. A United States court declared that the seizure was unlawful, and awarded the owners of the Lord Nelson $5,000 for the loss of the vessel, which had been sold.

It is set forth in the claim that Theron Rudd, clerk of the United States Court for the District of New York, absconded with most of the $5,000 damage money. Only $183 was left, and this was awarded by the United States Court of Claims to the heirs of the original claimants. An act of Congress was required to pay this small sum out of the Federal Treasury, but the act never got on the statute books, in spite of the efforts of two Presidents to have an appropriation bill passed. Henry James Bethune of the Province of Ontario is the present claimant. He has asked the International Committee to award him $5,000 with interest at 6 per cent. from June 6, 1812, making a total of something more than $35,000.

WILKIE TO LEAVE SERVICE.

He Will Resign Government Post to Enter Business in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—John E. Wilkie, Supervising Special Agent of the Custom Service and for fourteen years Chief of the Secret Service, will resign from the Government service soon to take a business position in Chicago. His successor has not yet been chosen.

Former Secretary MacVeagh appointed Mr. Wilkie to head the force that investigated the custom frauds unearthed during the last few years. As Chief of the Secret Service Mr. Wilkie organized the emergency force of men that checkmated Spanish spies during the war with Spain.

Mr. Wilkie was in Boston to-day in connection with the investigation of alleged frauds in the importations of women's gowns. It is not expected that he will retire until Secretary McAdoo has chosen a successor.

JOB FOR MRS. LONGSTREET.

Former Union Soldier Offers Her a $3,600 Post in His Office.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the famous Confederate General, who failed of reappointment as Postmistress at Gainesville, Ga., has an offer of employment from a former Union soldier. Mrs. Longstreet said to-day that Col. Albert B. Boone of Clarksburg, West Va., had promised her a place in his office at $3,600 a year.

"If I find that I feel fitted to do the work in Col. Boone's office," she said, "I shall accept his offer in the same spirit in which Gen. Longstreet accepted a commission from President Grant when he found himself an outcast in the land whose battle flags he had followed with supreme devotion."

TO REPORT ON HAWTHORNE.

President of Parole Board Reaches Washington with Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The eligibility for parole during the next few months of Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton, convicted in New York of misuse of the mails, and many other prisoners serving terms in the Atlanta Penitentiary, has been determined by the Federal Parole Board, but the results are not made public.

Hawthorne and Morton will have served the necessary one-third of their terms Heat, Light and Power Company for the loss of his right arm. Chasen lost his arm in attempting to replaced the belt on the pulley of a coke conveyor while the machinery was in operation. His arm was drawn into the pulley and torn off at the shoulder. Counsel for Chasen asked for $25,000.

sentences on July 25, and if the Parole Board and Attorney General McReynolds approve they will be released then. Robert V. La Dow, President of the Parole Board, returned to Washington to-day from a meeting at Atlanta, prepared to submit recommendations to the Attorney General.

17 INDUSTRIES HERE NEED NO TARIFF BARS

So Elated Democrats Interpret Taft Bureau Report Showing Manufacturing Costs.

DUE TO LABOR EFFICIENCY

This Offsets the Lower Wages and Greater Use of Machinery by Rivals in Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Democrats in Congress think that they have found at last an argument that will impress even Republicans against the demand of the Republican platform for a tariff, based on the difference in cost at home and abroad.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce has brought together figures which go a long way toward showing that if there is a difference in cost, the advantage is on the side of the manufacturers in the United States.

This reversal of what has long been accepted as the truth means, says the report, that the efficiency of the American workman is so much higher than that of his foreign competitor as to offset the cheap wages that obtain abroad. To such an extent is this true, says the report, that on a specified unit of manufacture the British manufacturer needs so many more workmen than his American rival that in spite of the low wages paid to English laborers the ware cost in the unit is considerably higher in Great Britain than in the United States.

The Democrats are particularly pleased with the document, just put into their hands, because it bears in a way the stamp of Republican approval. The chief of the bureau is Albertus H. Baldwin, a holdover from the Republican Administratoin, and the bureau under him is just as President Taft left it.

The handicap under which the British manufacturers produce in competition with Americans is explained here as meaning that manufacturers in Great Britain are content with moderate gains and do not demand the large profits to which protection has accustomed the American.

As far as possible the bureau has used the official census figures of the countries under consideration. The greatest attention was paid to conditions in Great Britain, but general remarks indicate that while labor is cheaper on the Continent than in the British Isles the difference is probably not enough to offset America's great advantage. The British census does not compile wages, says the report, so that particular item was prepared by the bureau, on seventeen industries from original investigations.

Greater Labor Efficiency Here.

The unit of comparison, adopted by the bureau, is the amount of labor and the horse power of machinery required to improve raw material so as to make it worth $110,000 more. In this connection the report destroys another long accepted theory, that American manufacturers make more use of machinery than the British. The inference is that the difference in production is almost wholly due to the American workingman's greater efficiency.

The result, says the report, referring as to the bureau's investigations, "show remarkably high efficiency on the part of American industries, as compared with the British. Not only, as would be expected, are more laborers employed in the United Kingdom than in the United States to add by manufacture $1,000 to the value of products, but also machinery of much greater capacity. In British factories nearly 18 per cent. more power and nearly two and one-half the number of laborers are required to obtain results measured in the value added by manufacture.

"In the seventeen selected industries the average wages in the United States were almost twice those in the United Kingdom, yet the total expenditure for wages was only $470 in the United States as compared with $561 in the United Kingdom for every $1,000 added by manufacture. Owing to the higher level of prices in the United States, the foregoing comparison, being based on values, is more favorable to the United States than would be one based on quantities, if such could be made. During the ten years that elapsed between the census of 1900 and 1910 there was a marked increase in the wages, mechanical power, and productivity of industry, compared with the number of wage earners. The gain in wages was more proportionately great than in the United States, although the averages have not yet reached the level shown by the American returns. Notwithstanding the increase in wages in the United States, the total expenditure for wages, as well as the capacity of engines, has increased at a lower rate than the value added by manufacture."

In many industries the efficiency of Canadian workmen seems to be considerably above that of the efficiency of their American rivals. This is not true, however, in regard to the paper, wood pulp and paper goods industry, where 75 workmen are required in Canada to do the work performed by 40 Americans. This seems to be explained by the greater use of machinery in this country, 330 horse power being used in the United States to the unit of value in comparison with only 487 horse power in Canada.

Some Striking Comparisons.

The following tables show the amount of horse power used in this country and Great Britain for every $1,000 added in manufacture, and the number of workingmen employed in this country, Canada, and Great Britain to produce the same increase of value with the aggregate wages paid to obtain such production:

HORSEPOWER AND LABOR EMPLOYED FOR $100,000 ADDED IN MANUFACTURE.

Industry.	Eng. Capac. for th. H. P. U.S.	G.B.	Number of Wage-Earners. U.S.	Can.	G.B.
Wire and manufacture of wire	222	307	73	89	165
Tin plate	134	193	39	47	106
Cutlery and tools	192	170	93	79	216
Clocks and watches	62	34	99	...	229
Automobiles, bicycles, motorcycles and parts	66	77	95	90	199
Railway cars	283	182	96	82	156
Furniture	169	118	98	103	185
Cotton goods	604	114	47	118	256
Bleaching, dyeing and finishing	223	382	91	46	181
Linen, jute, and hemp goods	394	414	128	128	320
Wool and worsted goods	228	384	109	112	285
Silk goods	110	224	111	101	358
Hosiery and knit goods	115	66	144	128	312
Clothing, handkerchiefs and millinery	17	28	90	110	283
Boots and shoes	53	51	110	104	309
Gloves	23	15	109	105	212
Shipbuilding	209	145	90	90	104

AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID FOR $1,000 ADDED IN MANUFACTURE.

Industry.	U.S.	Can.	G.B.
Wire and manufacture of wire	$407	$308	746
Tin plate	545	...	744
Cutlery and tools	430	405	646
Clocks and watches	...	...	617
Automobiles, bicycles, motorcycles and parts	419	303	544
Railway cars	504	422	505
Furniture	502	525	536
Cotton goods	516	416	507
Bleaching, dyeing, and finishing	440	209	506
Linen, jute, and hemp goods	474	422	467
Wool and worsted goods	474	462	553
Silk goods	433	398	901
Hosiery and knit goods	406	390	588
Clothing, handkerchiefs, and millinery	410	495	626
Boots and shoes	547	422	804
Gloves	497	336	630
Shipbuilding	900	833	978

"It is also shown in the report goes on, for changes between the years of the census, that the increase in those industries in which the United States has the greatest advantage over Great Britain in the efficiency of labor and machinery has been greater than in those industries in which the advantage is less. This seems to indicate that the trades covered by the inquiry have been expanding more rapidly in the United States than in the United Kingdom, that the hours of labor each week were slightly shorter and that consequently the wages per hour of labor were 140 per cent. higher in this country. Rents were found to be slightly more than twice as much as in England, and food prices, based on the customary expenditures of American workingmen, 25 per cent. higher.

"Both in Germany and France, on the contrary, wages are materially lower and the hours of labor longer than in the United Kingdom. The wages per hour in Germany average three-fourths, and in France less than two-thirds of the corresponding amount received by British workingmen. The inclusion in British rents of so-called "rates," which, although paid by the landlord, really represent local taxes, makes a comparison with rents in other countries difficult. If such items are excluded from the English rents, it would appear that in Germany rents are 22 per cent. higher than in England and in France 7 per cent. lower. Expenditures for food are higher in both countries than in England. According to the customary standard of living in Germany and in France, the differences are, respectively, 9 and 6 per cent."

The report, which was compiled at the request of Chairman Underwood for the use of the Ways and Means Committee, is likely to be quoted often in the coming debates in the Senate.

NEILL WITH GUGGENHEIMS.

Quits Federal Service to Run Smelting Company's Labor Department.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor since 1905 and recently made Commissioner of Labor Statistics in the new Department of Labor, resigned to-day to take a position with the American Smelting and Refining Company to organize and conduct its labor department. Dr. Neill said the offer came to him from President Daniel Guggenheim through William Loeb, Jr., Managing Director of the Guggenheim corporations.

Dr. Neill was confirmed only recently as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, the nomination having been held up for a time by Senator Overman of North Carolina, Senator Tillman of South Carolina, and other Southern members of the upper house who opposed Dr. Neill because of criticisms of the cotton mill industry in the South published in one of his reports.

While Commissioner of Labor Dr. Neill was ex-officio a member of the Board of Mediation under the Erdman act, and with his associates in that capacity, Martin J. Knapp, Presiding Judge of the Commerce Court, helped to settle several serious labor disputes.

CHURCH UNDER MINE RULE.

So Miners Charge in Case Laid Before Senator Kern.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Charges of peonage, "mediaeval feudalism," and oppression of workers in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek coal fields of West Virginia were laid before Senator Kern to-day by representatives of the State Federation of Labor and the miners' unions. The Senator expected to use the charges in support of his resolution for a Congress investigation of the situation.

Copies of resolutions adopted by the miners, asserting "that a Baptist church could not be organized without consent of the mine managers," were left with the Senator.

GETS 50 CENTS DAMAGES.

Verdict Against Western Union for Non-Delivery of Telegram.

City Court Judge Lynch awarded 50 cents damages yesterday to John B. Hyatt, a real estate broker, against the Western Union Telegraph Company for the non-delivery of a telegram which Mr. Hyatt said had caused him a business loss of $500.

Hyatt did not disclose the contents of the message or the specific reasons for the assultant business loss. The telegram was sent from Nyack, N. Y., on March 15, and, according to the complaint, on the following day a messenger boy called at the Hyatt home, offering to surrender the message on the payment of 50 cents, which Mr. Hyatt refused to make.

FOIL SUFFRAGETTES' KIDNAPPING PLANS

Continued from Page 1.

Lansbury, the former Socialist Member of Parliament, who failed to obtain re-election.

MANCHESTER, May 13.—T. Benson, the director of the National Labor Press, which has announced its determination to continue the publication of The Suffragette, said to-day:

"The fight is one of principle. Every edition will be censored by the management of the National Labor Press and any incitement to outrage will be excluded. The management believes that an attempt to suppress a newspaper before it is published affects the right of free speech. It means a big fight if it is pursued."

ANTIS APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Preparing for a Three Years' Campaign Against Equal Suffrage.

An appeal for funds with which to carry on an active campaign against woman suffrage is being made by the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. In a letter sent out recently to business men the association says:

My Dear Sir: We earnestly request your personal attention to the following facts:

There are 133,000 officers in the New York State Government who do not believe that our Government would be improved by adding this vote to the ignorant male vote should help toward strengthening the association which is carrying on organized opposition to woman suffrage.

A woman suffrage Constitutional amendment will probably be brought before the voters of New York at November, 1915. During the next three years we must carry on a State-wide campaign against the expediency of extending the suffrage to women. This can only be done as we receive financial aid from those who believe that woman suffrage would be a serious menace in the State.

Will you help us by indicating on the inclosed card how much you are willing to contribute toward this work for one, two, or three years? Your name will not be printed on any lists or given out if you request us not to so do.

Our budget for 1913 is approximately, $20,000, as follows: Office, $5,000; rent, $1,500; press, $2,000; postage, $1,500; telephone, $500; printing, $2,000; Organizing Secretary, (expenses and salary,) $7,500.

The association was founded in 1895. Its officers are: President, Miss Alice Hill Chittenden; First Vice President, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge; Treasurer, Mrs. Charlton T. Lewis; Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Loomis; Honorary Vice Presidents, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Francis M. Scott; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Frits Achelis, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mrs. George Douglas Miller, and Mrs. William F. Northrup.

ARCHBISHOP IS AN ANTI.

Tells Wisconsin Catholics Man and Woman Are Unequal.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—The first public utterance of Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer on the subject of woman suffrage was made at Watertown to-day at the convention of the State Federation of Catholic Societies.

"Universal, unlimited woman suffrage cannot be sanctioned because of the essential inequality of man and woman," said the Archbishop. "They are equals before God and the law, but by their constitution, nature, gifts, and endowments, they have not the same character and must manifest their excellence in different ways."

The Archbishop spoke for nearly two hours on the question, reviewing the history of woman suffrage from the beginning. A great deal of attention was given to labor matters at the convention. The discussions on the labor situation lasted for several hours.

RAISE, DON'T LOWER RATES, SAY CARRIERS

Briefs Filed with Commission on Eve of Conference Say Cuts Now Would Cause Havoc.

MORE REVENUE NECESSARY

Flood Damage and Needed Improvements Among Reasons Advanced Against Any Reduction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—On the eve of the conference which President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, and other representatives of the Eastern trunk line carriers will hold with the Interstate Commerce Commission to-morrow in connection with their proposal to make a horizontal advance in freight rates, briefs were to-day filed with the commission which threw considerable light on the revenue status of the Eastern roads.

These briefs were filed by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Erie systems in the ore, coal, and coke cases instituted by the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and more than a dozen other independent steel and iron companies in the Pittsburgh, the Youngstown and Wheeling territories. These companies attacked as excessive and discriminatory the present rate of 56 cents a ton on iron ore from Lake Erie ports to blast furnaces in that territory, and condemned as excessive the existing rate of 70 cents a ton on coal.

The briefs declared that to reduce the rates on these commodities as demanded would work havoc with the revenues of the railroads, and force them to retrench in contemplated improvements. Instead of reducing these rates, the defendants argue, the general fabric of rates in the East should be raised.

"The Baltimore & Ohio," says one of the briefs, "has sustained injuries to its physical property alone, amounting to nearly $8,000,000, as a result of the recent floods in the West. This is an extreme instance of an ever-present class of expenses which are invariably ignored by accountants who possess no operating knowledge.

"Every cent of reduction in the ore rate would deprive the Baltimore & Ohio alone of $15,000 per annum revenue. The collateral effect of such a reduction on other traffic would be even more disastrous. A reduction in this rate could be made by the commission only on the ground on which the complainants' case has been presented, namely, that this ore pays more than its fair proportion of the total revenue because it loads heavily in the car. The adoption of this theory by the commission would be no less than fatal to the the Baltimore & Ohio. The Baltimore & Ohio is peculiarly unfitted to stand any substantial diminution of revenue at this time.

"With railroad securities steadily declining in the market," says the Baltimore & Ohio brief, "and the margin between gross revenue and operating expenses steadily growing narrower, the commission, having in view the public welfare, must necessarily consider the question whether the carriers here involved can continue to render adequate service if their revenues are depleted to the extent suggested.

"While the increased volume of business in the past has meant increased revenue, the ability to handle the increased traffic has been assured only by the expenditure of considerable money for improvements. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie has four-tracked a considerable part of its line to cite an instance of increased facilities.

"The loading capacity of cars has been increased, but the railroads had to pay for the new cars. The traction power of locomotives has increased, but their cost, especially the cost of bridges and other items of right of way construction and maintenance, has correspondingly increased.

"The Baltimore & Ohio is about to make further improvements. The Baltimore & Ohio's bridge over the Allegheny, which must be renewed in carrying this road's tonnage, is unequal to the strain of carrying a train large enough to utilize the larger locomotives to their full capacity. The removal of this bridge will cost $3,000,000.

"Another bridge used in this traffic, over the Monongahela, will cost $1,500,000. To replace these bridges and reduce grades and curvatures so that the Baltimore & Ohio may approach the present-day standard of efficiency on the line between Pittsburgh and the valleys will require the expenditure of $15,000,000. After having spent $15,000,000 to increase operating expenses, the penalty is that a statistically inclined complainant ignores the interest on $15,000,000 that must be met out of operating revenue, and is well content to limit himself to an attempt to prove the operating cost is less than before the improvements were made.

In its brief, the Pennsylvania system points out that the existing level of rates on coal, coke, and other heavy commodities has been in effect twenty-five years practically without change, but that in that same period the capital of the railroads has increased 135 per cent. The capital of the Pennsylvania, it is stated in the brief, this year increased from $300,000,000 to $800,000,000 since 1901, and this money has gone into improvements and betterments. Many of these improvements are enumerated in the brief.

"A reduction of 5 cents a ton upon all these coal, coke, and iron rates," continues the Pennsylvania brief, "would certainly in the aggregate deplete the revenues of the carriers by over $1,500,000 a year, and would likely excite complaints of a collateral nature which might result in greater reduction of revenue. A reduction of 10 cents a ton on the average would actually threaten the solvency of some of the lines engaged in the business."

The pending cases are directed against the rates on upward of 6,000,000 tons of iron ore, 21,000,000 tons of coke, and more than 4,000,000 tons of coal moving annually from the Pittsburgh district, and involves indirectly the rates on 60,000,000 tons of coal moving annually.

Thieves Stop Allmark Payment.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 13.—Arraigned before Vice Chancellor Backes to explain why he had not complied with the court order to pay his wife $5 weekly alimony, William Fisher of Ramsey, reputed to be worth $25,000, offered the excuse that he had been robbed of his wealth. He said he had only $8,000 left. This he withdrew from the bank and placed under his pillow, where thieves found it. Another hearing will be given.

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TRIAL TRIP WITH SPONSORS.

New Steamboat Will Carry Fifty Girls with Auburn Hair.

The fifty auburn-haired girls of the Washington Irving High School, who in December last at Camden, N. J., participated in the ceremonies attending the launching of the Washington Irving, the new Hudson River Day Line steamboat, will to-day complete their sponsorship by making a trial trip on the boat to Stony Point and return.

Mrs. F. E. Olcott, wife of the President of the line, will chaperon the sponsors. Accompanying the party will be several city officers, including Controller Prendergast and Sheriff Hagburger.

The girls have formed a club known as "The Natural Club of Well Wishers," under the leadership of Miss Minnie Green, a graduate of the high school and not a teacher. The party will leave the Desbrosses Street pier at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, making stops at the Forty-second Street and Harlem piers of the company. On board will be the Washington Irving High School orchestra.

WANTS NEWS OF HER SON.

S. G. Calcagno Has Not Been Heard of for Three Years.

Salvatore G. Calcagno, who left his home five years ago with a traveling show when he was only 16 years old, is needed badly by his mother, Mrs. Mary Cristina Valentino Calcagno, who is ill at 223 East 109th Street. Mrs. Calcagno sent this letter to THE TIMES, through one of her neighbors who could write English after the fashion of Harlem's Little Italy:

Salvatore G. Calcagno, 21 years of age, is away five years for the last and finished three years the family have no answer and I think the family worry about him. If something happened to him, specially the mother she dosen't want nothing only wants to see the son. She was very honest slope be, she smile be the very kind to the very body. Mother's name is Mary Cristina Valsating Calcagno. The fathers is Rosolino Calcagno. Address, 223 East 109th Street, N. Y.

The mother heard from her son three years ago, when he wrote from the Jay Bailey Hotel in Chicago, saying he was coming home in a few days. Since then there has been no word from him. The case came to the attention of a nurse who called at the Calcagno home last Summer when Bianchi, a ten-year-old daughter, was sent away by the Tuberculosis Clinic for several months. The girl is still suffering from the disease, and it is feared the mother is in a similar state. She has two other children, Paul, 12 years old, and another boy 5 years old.

MISSING BICYCLIST DEAD.

Body of Herbert J. Adams, Trick Rider, Found Floating in River.

The body of Herbert J. Adams, 40 years old, of 2,643 Eighth Avenue, a former trick bicycle rider, whose disappearance was reported to the police on May 4, was found floating in the North River off the foot of 208d Street late yesterday afternoon. It had evidently been in the water for two weeks, and was clothed in a black striped suit, gray flannel shirt, and cloth slippers. It was removed to the Harlem morgue.

In the pockets of the clothing were found $2.01, also two gold, five silver, and two copper English coins, an English nickel watch, a bunch of keys, a penknife, and three pocketbooks. One of these contained a contract made in London on April 22, 1900, signed by H. B. Irving and Frank R. Wood, calling for Herbert Adams to do bicycle novelty acts at a salary of £18 a month. Another letter showed that Adams had performed in England, France and Germany, and there were also a number of old press notices about him clipped from English newspapers. A third letter was addressed to Mr. Rolland Barrie, Newry, Ireland.

On investigation at the Eighth Avenue address, the police found Barrie there, who identified the body as that of Adams, who, he said, was a mechanic and had vanished with him up to the day of his disappearance.

WOMAN ROUTS HOLD-UP MEN

Thieves Who Attack Butcher Shop Flee Before Butcher's Wife.

Two thieves who attempted to hold up the butcher shop run by Fred Warner at Ashford Street and Glenmore Avenue, East New York, at 6 o'clock last night, were put to rout by Warner's wife, aided by her eighteen-year-old son. Waiting until all the customers left the store, the thieves demanded the money in the cash register. Young Warner ordered them out of the place. Instead, one of them grabbed a meat cleaver and a long knife and sprang at the boy. Mrs. War

PROGRESSIVES FEAR REPUBLICAN UNION

With a Convention for Party Reorganization Certain, Roosevelt Wing Issues Warning.

ATTACKS THE REFORMERS

But Republican Regulars' Won't Fight Revision of Rules, and Party Unity Seems Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Expressions from both radical and conservative Republicans to-day make it almost certain that the National Convention asked for at the conference of progressive Republicans in Chicago will be summoned to reorganize the party. There seems now little doubt that the regulars who supported Mr. Taft under the present party rules will make very little opposition to revising them. One of the most prominent of Mr. Taft's supporters said to-day that he knew that a majority of the National Committee would vote to call a convention to consider the points suggested in Chicago.

The flat rejection of the get-together plan by the Roosevelt Republicans was made conspicuous to-day. The attitude of the straight-out Progressives was shown by a dispatch sent to Progressive papers by Oscar King Davis, secretary of the Progressive National Committee, who is in charge of the local Progressive headquarters. Mr. Davis warns the Progressives all over the country that the men who demanded reforms in Chicago the other day were not the leaders of their party and could expect no consideration from party leaders whom they had themselves denounced, but under whom they continued to align themselves.

This attitude on the part of the Roosevelt faction was fully expected by the sponsors for the new movement and its effect is to that extent discounted. They foresaw that their plan, if it should come to anything, would mean the elimination of the Progressive Party by absorption. They did not think Col. Roosevelt would consent to anything like that unless his own nomination by the reunited party should be guaranteed. The impossibility of such a guarantee is indicated in the fact that many leaders of the new movement are themselves receptive candidates for the Presidential nomination.

Expect to Split Progressives.

The sponsors for the new movement to reorganize the Republican Party, and even the old line regulars do not despair however, of winning back many of the rank and file of the Progressive Party. They argue that if the things that split the party are removed—undue Southern representation, refusal to recognize primaries and the like—the Progressives will have no excuse for not coming back and fighting for the control of the Republican party on equal terms against the present leaders. While they expect the Progressive leaders to adhere to their insurgent organization because of pride, they hope to undermine their forces by removing their grievance.

That the Progressives realize that desertions threaten them if the reforms are made is indicated in Mr. Davis's dispatch.

"The National leadership of the Republican Party," he says, "has not changed in personnel or in character since that convention last June. Nothing has occurred to enhance the standing, the authority, or the influence of these leaders of the Republican Party. For reasons of their own they have chosen to remain in a party whose leadership and whose actions they have opposed and denounced.

"Nothing save their own claim," Mr. Davis's statement goes on, "now gives title to these gentlemen to assert Republican leadership. There is no genuine or other authority in the proposition. It has and it pleads but one justification—that of their own dire necessity."

The standing of the Chicago conference members in their own party has so far improved that what they have decided for last Spring without any success seems now in a fair way to be granted without a struggle. The executive committee of the National Committee has been called to meet soon in Washington. There seems little doubt that the committee will then summon the National Committee and that this body will call a convention.

Convention Time in Doubt.

There is still some doubt as to when the convention will meet. Senator Cummins and his followers want it early this Fall, so as to prepare the way for battle in the Spring primaries next year by a reunited party. Mr. Cummins himself stands for renomination then, and the declarations he hopes to get from the National Convention would mean much to him. Some older leaders think next Spring would be better for such a gathering. By that time the Democratic tariff will be in force, partisan feeling will have died out, and the chances of a permanent welding together of the fragments of Republicanism, they think, will have improved.

CANNON SNEERS AT PLAN.

Says National Committee Has No Right to Call a Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, May 13.—The Republicans of Terre Haute had a banquet to-night, which served as a rallying event for the stand-pat element of the party in western Indiana and eastern Illinois. A hundred supporters of "Uncle Joe" Cannon came from his district to hear him talk about party politics. During his speech he said:

"The proposal that the Republican National Committee call a convention to change the basis of representation in the National nominating convention is not well considered. The convention in 1916 will have full power to provide for a basis of representation not only for future conventions, but for its own proceedings.

"Political parties are voluntary organizations. These gentlemen have been meeting in Chicago voluntarily. Do they want a law passed for other people or to read people out of a party? It is not in the power of these gentlemen to reorganize the Republican Party.

"I am entirely satisfied with the Republican Party without an adjective. In my judgment, the majority of the people who voted for Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 were and are, in principle, good Republicans. If the Democratic Government does not succeed in maintaining present material prosperity the Republican Party will progress far enough to turn them out of power."

Important to Advertisers

General advertisements for The New York Times should be in The Times Building at 6 P. M. day previous to publication, and general advertisements for Sunday's Times at noon Friday.

BECKER GAINS MORE DELAY.

Hearing June 16 on Appeal in the Rosenthal Murder Case.

ALBANY, May 13.—The appeal in the case of ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker of New York, convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, will be argued before the Court of Appeals on June 16. The court granted to-day a motion extending the time for argument to that date. The motion was made by Joseph A. Shay, Becker's attorney, who filed an affidavit stating he wished more time to investigate possible new evidence.

The original time limit for submitting an appeal for Becker was May 20. Mr. Shay had asked for an extension on the ground that newly discovered evidence made further investigation necessary. The date set yesterday is eleven months from that of the Rosenthal murder.

Sam Schepps, the man who corroborated Rose, Vallon, and Webber, will bear the brunt of the new line of attack which is planned in case a new trial is granted. Every effort will be made to show that Schepps was an accomplice and not a mere corroborative witness. Mr. Shay said yesterday he would be able to present a witness who would swear that Schepps was at the scene of the murder. The witness, according to the attorney, would testify that Schepps attempted to distract the attention of policemen at Broadway and Forty-second Street by sounding a false alarm of fire.

SULZER PLANS ITINERARY.

Will Attack Buffalo First in Behalf of Primary Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 13.—A partial itinerary for Gov. Sulzer in his campaign to crystallize sentiment throughout the State in favor of his Direct Nominations bill was arranged to-night by the Governor's "War Board." The Governor plans to speak in two or three districts of Buffalo on May 19; in Elmira, May 20, and in Schenectady, May 21. The only other date fixed is May 28, when appeals will be made by the Executive in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. Other meetings will be arranged for Olean, Gloversville, and Glens Falls.

There are twelve legislators in Erie County, and of these only three, Senator Wende and Assemblyman Geyer, Democrats, and Assemblyman Horton, Republican, voted for the Governor's bill. The Governor's speeches in Buffalo will be in the districts of Senators Ramsperger and Malone, Democrats, and the seven Democratic Assemblymen who opposed the Governor.

The Governor has invited Secretary Bryan to come into New York State and make speeches in favor of his bill. Mr. Bryan has not yet replied to the invitation.

WIFE ASKS $78,000 ALIMONY.

Demand Said to be the Largest Ever Made in the City's Courts.

Mrs. Blanche Agnes Heye, wife of George C. Heye, a Manhattan banker, whom she is suing for absolute divorce, asked Justice Aspinall, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to direct her husband to pay her alimony amounting to $6,500 a month, or $78,000 a year. She says that she needs this sum to maintain herself and her two children in the manner in which they have been living. Mrs. Heye's demand for alimony is said to be the largest ever made in the courts in this city. In addition, she wants $10,000 counsel fees.

Mr. Heye is a member of the banking and brokerage firm of Battles & Co., of Philadelphia and New York. They have offices at 60 Broadway in this city. He is the son of the late Gustave Heye, who was interested in the Standard Oil Company. From his father he inherited a fortune of $1,500,000. According to Mrs. Heye, her husband has an annual income of $150,000, and is worth several millions of dollars. Besides owning property in this city, he has a fine country home at Roslyn, Nassau County, and one of the estates of Clarence Mackay and W. K. Vanderbilt. Both Mr. and Mrs. Heye are prominent in the Summer colony society there. Mr. Heye is now living at the Hotel Belmont in Manhattan, while Mrs. Heye is living with her children and relatives at the Hotel Langdon, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

Papers in the action brought by Mrs. Heye were filed in Nassau County in February. She was able to bring the suit in that county, as the law in this country is home there, which gives her the legal rights of a resident. In her complaint, Mrs. Heye names Miss Myrtle Vincent, formerly an actress, as the co-respondent, a woman whom the complainant has described as a "woman of prominence." Although the suit will be tried in Nassau County, the application for alimony must be argued in Brooklyn, where there is a Special Term for contested motions.

SANE FOURTH MEETING.

Mayor's Committee Elects Herman Ridder as its President.

The committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor to arrange for a safe and sane Fourth of July celebration this year met in the Council Chamber at the City Hall yesterday and elected Herman Ridder President, Benjamin J. Greenhut Vice President, Isaac N. Seligman Treasurer, and Dr. Edward H. Hall Secretary. Alderman Henry H. Curran, who is a member of the committee, told the gathering that there would be serious opposition in the Aldermanic Board this year if a request for an appropriation of $50,000, the amount granted last year, was made. He suggests that the committee ask the Board of Estimate to transfer funds over which it has control to defray the expenses of the celebration. An appeal for money will be made to the public.

The committee adopted a resolution authorizing President Ridder to appoint all sub-committees necessary to carry on the work of the central committee, and Mr. Ridder said he would immediately appoint a Finance Committee. It will hold its first meeting to-day.

BALLOT 30 YARDS LONG.

Initiative-Referendum Exhibit in Closing Illinois Struggle.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 13.—Progressive, Socialist, and Democratic orators contended with Republican speakers in the House to-day, and far into the night, as a prelude to the final vote on the question of submitting the initiative and referendum to the people of the State. Representatives Medill McCormick of Chicago, Progressive, and Seymour Stedman of Chicago, Socialist, were among those who advanced the heavy arguments in favor of the resolution, which already had passed the Senate.

Representative King of Galesburg exhibited a sample ballot, more than thirty yards long, extending from the Clerk's desk out into the rotunda, in his argument against the initiative and referendum. It presented the titles of all the measures introduced in the present Legislature up to April 9—more than 900. He predicted that such ballots would be necessary should the proposed reform be adopted, and said that piano-player devices would be necessary to handle them for the voters' convenience in every polling place.

Belmont Chosen Senior Warden.

August Belmont was re-elected Senior Warden at the annual meeting of St. George's Episcopal Church at Hempstead, L. I., last evening. Mr. Belmont has been Senior Warden for several years. He intimated recently that he did not care to serve again, but was finally prevailed upon to accept. The other officers re-elected were: Junior Warden, Adam Seabury; Vestrymen, Bergen R. Carman, Eugene W. Denton, L. H. Irwin, Birdsall Post and J. W. B. Van Der Water.

Howard Greenley's Work on Plans.

In the list of plans for the new Court House, which was published in last Sunday's TIMES, credit was not given Howard Greenley, the architect, who collaborated with Kenneth M. Murchison. The plans credited to Mr. Murchison should have read "Submitted by Kenneth M. Murchison and Howard Greenley."

NEW YORK CENTRAL TAKING LAKE SHORE

Financial Plan for Absorbing This and Other Lines Now Before Stockholders.

A $500,000,000 MORTGAGE

This Was for the Future—Another for $167,000,000—4 Per Cents to Lake Shore Holders of 3½s.

The New York Central lines will send out to-night to stockholders of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and to holders of the Lake Shore collateral bonds announcement of a plan for effecting what is probably the most important railroad consolidation ever attempted in this country. As the result of preliminary work extending over a period of more than two years, the company is now ready to combine the two principal lines it controls into a comprehensive system with termini at New York and Chicago.

The purpose of the consolidation is to simplify the management and operation of the lines and to establish a basis for future financing on a broad scale. With the completion of the costly yards and station at Grand Central it is considered essential that the Western lines be made to bear their share of the terminal charges. The management made known as far back as December, 1911, its intention of merging the Lake Shore with the Central before taking up the problem of refunding short term obligations and providing for the financing needs of years to come.

For the purpose of voting on the consolidation a special meeting of stockholders of the New York Central has been called for June 16. In order to clear the way for the union it will be necessary to obtain the consent of three-fourths of the holders of the Lake Shore bonds issued in exchange for stock to the substitution of new mortgage bonds to be issued by the New York Central. To facilitate this the company is offering to exchange, par for par, a new bond bearing 4 per cent. interest for the collaterals paying only 3½ per cent. The security behind the new bonds will be substantially the same.

Consolidation with the Lake Shore is only the first step in the scheme for unifying the Vanderbilt system. It is proposed to absorb the immensely valuable New York & Harlem Road, which owns most of the property on which the Grand Central stands, just as soon as a difference of opinion with the proposed consolidation should, in the long run, increase materially the railroad facilities of New York State and develop many advantages to the Port of New York.

The State called several foremen of the Meisch Silk Mill to the stand. It was to this mill that the crowd of strikers went and made a demonstration. William Laffert, foreman in the ribbon weaving department of that mill, said that a big crowd gathered in front of the mill and that he witnessed its dispersal by the police. William Fitzpatrick, who is employed in the winding department of the Meisch mill, testified along the same lines as did also several other foremen of that and other near-by mills.

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SEEK CLUE TO WRECKERS.

Boys Under Arrest Believed Not to be Responsible for Erie Outrages.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 13.—The police and the private detectives of the Erie Railroad were busy to-day trying to get a clue which would help them in running down the person or persons responsible for the two attempts made in the last three days to wreck Erie passenger trains by placing obstructions on the tracks at the outskirts of this city. Two boys are under arrest for "plugging" a train near Market Street. To "plug" a train, in the parlance of the railroad men, is to pull the emergency bell cord, which sets all the air brakes and brings the train to a stop in the shortest possible distance. The boys deny any knowledge of the attempts to wreck trains on Saturday and Monday night and say that they pulled the bell cord to stop the train near their homes.

The police think that the boys do not know anything about the attempts to wreck, despite the fact that both of the prisoners have served terms of imprisonment in the State Reformatory.

The silk mill strikers deny that the efforts to wreck the trains were made by persons who are on strike or are in sympathy with the strikers. There is a laborers' strike in progress here, and many of the Erie's laborers are among those who quit work. The actions of these men during the last three days are being investigated by the police.

The officers of the railroad company agree that both attempts to wreck probably were made more with an idea of intimidating the railroad management than for the purpose of injuring passengers or causing any great damage. In both instances the rocky obstructions were placed at points where they were sure to be seen by any alert locomotive engineer.

Within less than half a mile of the scene of last night's attempted wreck, at Belair, in Bergen County, an unsuccessful attempt was made early this morning to steal about 50,000 sticks of dynamite from a magazine owned by George A. Myers, a hardware dealer of 63 Washington Street, this city. The magazine is built of concrete, outside of which is a frame structure.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 13.—Officers of the Erie Railroad have sent telegrams to Judge William Seufert, Prosecutor Wendall J. Wright, and Sheriff Robert Conklin demanding protection for the railroad property in Bergen County, following the attempt made yesterday to wreck the Chicago Limited at Ferndale. Ferndale is near the Bergen County line.

The Erie officers say that they are unable to cope with the situation with their special police and detectives. Under Sheriff Robert N. Heath went to Hawthorne with a number of Deputies and will swear in more to-morrow. They patrol the tracks north of Ferndale in Bergen County.

LYSOEN OLE BULL'S SHRINE.

Daughter's Will Provides for Maintenance of Norway Estate.

The appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Olea Bull Vaughan, only child of the famous Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull, was filed yesterday, showing New York assets amounting to $14,281 and an entire estate of approximately $400,000. Mrs. Vaughan died a resident of West Lebanon, Me., on July 18, 1912, six hours after winning a contest over the will of her mother, Mrs. Sara Bull, who left the bulk of her $300,000 estate to Hindoo mystics.

In her will, which was dated two months before her death, Mrs. Vaughan bequeathed $50,000 apiece to her three adopted children—Amelia, William C., and Dorothy Shapleigh. To her 5-year-old daughter, Sylvea Bull Vaughan, she left a cash legacy of $25,000 and the residuary estate, estimated at $200,000, in trust until she should reach the age of 21 years. Lysoen, the Norwegian estate of Ole Bull, she left in the trust of her executors to her daughter till she should reach the age of 25 years, and enjoined her to "devote her life to the honoring of Ole Bull's memory in Norway, and to preserve Lysoen as the shrine for the followers of the great violinist." A fund of $30,000 was created to maintain the place.

WON'T SELL ON COMMISSION

Dealers Affected by New Cole Law Plan Way to Dodge It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 13.—Commission merchants have formulated a plan to circumvent the Cole law, which requires all commission merchants dealing in farm produce to take out a license at a fee of $10 and file a $5,000 surety bond. The plan is to refuse any farm produce on commission after July 1, when the law goes into effect. Then goods are shipped with the bill for their cost, they will be accepted by the merchant, but if they come to be sold on commission they will not be taken out of the freight house.

Commissioner Huson of the Agricultural Department is formulating an application blank for the commission merchants which he will send to all who can be reached. He expects trouble in getting the application blanks to the numerous commission merchants in New York City whose places of business are under their hats. After July 1 every commission merchant must have a stated place of business under the law.

CITY'S CASH INCREASED BY TAX RECEIPTS.

The City's Cash Position May 10, 1913.

CITY TREASURY—			
Balances April 30, 1913		$22,707,239.96	
Receipts—			
From revenues	22,666,546.70		
Sale of revenue bonds	2,500,000.00		
Sale of assessment bonds	1,000.00		
Sale of special revenue bonds	69,825.00		
Sale of corporate stock	500,000.00		
Sale of corporate stock notes	9,400,000.00		
Miscellaneous	146,165.32	35,285,589.02	
		$58,092,778.98	
Payments—			
General administration	6,941,605.46		
Repayment of revenue bonds	1,000,000.00		
Redemption of special revenue bonds	4,633,969.01		
Interest on city debt	777,441.37	$13,353,035.86	
Balance May 10, 1913			$44,720,539.32
SINKING FUNDS—			
Balance April 30, 1913		$1,146,156.31	
Receipts		8,987,297.91	
		$10,133,453.22	
Payments		9,906,444.00	
Balance May 10, 1913			227,009.22
Aggregate balances May 10, 1913			$44,956,848.54

The City's Temporary Financing April 30 to May 10, 1913, Inclusive.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bds. and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Issued	$9,400,000.00	$2,500,000.00	$69,825.00
Redeemed		1,000,000.00	4,823,803.01
Net increase	$9,400,000.00	$1,500,000.00	*$4,563,978.01
Outstanding April 30	49,508,906.98	105,127,722.14	7,940,965.81
Outstanding May 10	$58,908,906.98	$106,627,722.14	$3,376,287.50

*Decrease.

Increase in the cash in the City Treasury during the first ten days of May reflects the receipt of taxes under the semi-annual payment law, amounting to nearly $23,000,000. It is estimated that the taxes paid in the entire month will approximate $80,000,000. Half the taxes are payable in May and half in November. If the second half are paid in May, the city allows a discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date on which they are paid to Nov. 1. Large taxpayers, such as the Astor estate, usually pay the full year's taxes on the first day in order to obtain the maximum discount. Receipts drop off in the middle of the month, and toward the close the money comes with a rush, as a penalty attaches to failure to make the May payments before June 1.

The sinking funds received about $9,000,000 in the ten days, which was invested in a similar amount of corporate stock notes, as shown by payments made out of the sinking fund, and by the receipt by the City Treasury of a corresponding sum from the sale of notes. When the forthcoming bond issue is made the sinking funds, which contain only $227,000 of uninvested cash, will receive about $28,000,000 in cash in payment of corporate stock notes held by them.

The outstanding corporate stock notes, increased by the $9,400,000 sold largely to the sinking funds, aggregate nearly $59,000,000, of which $45,000,000 will be redeemed from the proceeds of the bond sale. The outstanding revenue bonds also increased to nearly $107,000,000, but will be materially reduced as the tax payments against which they are issued are applied to their redemption.

QUINLAN GETS AID OF REV. P. S. GRANT

Preacher and Lawyer Battle Testify in Paterson for Accused Labor Agitator.

PROSECUTION OFF ITS GUARD

Flat Denial is Made of Charge That Quinlan Incited Trouble by Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 13.—The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension in New York journeyed to this strike-ridden city this morning and took the stand to swear to the good character and reputation for good citizenship of Patrick Quinlan, the Industrial Workers of the World agitator who is now on trial charged with uttering remarks inciting the silk mill strikers to commit assault. With the Rev. Mr. Grant came George Gordon Battle, the New York lawyer, who is a member of the Church of the Ascension. He also testified that Quinlan was a good citizen and that as Mr. Battle knew him he was not the sort of man to urge strikers to invade silk mills and club loyal workingmen and women from their places at the looms and dye vats.

After Messrs. Grant and Battle had left the witness stand, Quinlan was asked if he was a member of the Church of the Ascension. He answered that he was not, and he was then asked if he was a Roman Catholic.

"No, I am a religious progressive," he answered, with one of his broadest smiles.

When the trial of Quinlan was resumed this morning, County Prosecutor Michael Dunn, in charge of the prosecution, called Sergt. John Draper of the Paterson Police Department as his first witness. Draper said that on the morning of Feb. 25 last, after Quinlan had made his alleged incendiary remarks in Turn Hall, he was on duty outside the hall and had witnessed the departure of the strikers, which the police say followed Quinlan's motion that the strikers go to the silk mills and club those still at work out of the mills. Sergt. Draper said as to the actions of the crowd after it left Turn Hall.

The State called several foremen of the Meisch Silk Mill to the stand. It was to this mill that the crowd of strikers went and made a demonstration. William Laffert, foreman in the ribbon weaving department of that mill, said that a big crowd gathered in front of the mill and that he witnessed its dispersal by the police. William Fitzpatrick, who is employed in the winding department of the Meisch mill, testified along the same lines as did also several other foremen of that and other near-by mills.

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COMPLAINS OF HUNTINGTON.

Deceived Him, Says Suing Stockholder in Old National Steel & Wire.

William James Anderson, on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the National Steel and Wire Company, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to set aside the exchange of the stock of that company for securities of the National Consolidated Wire and Cable Company. The transfer was made in 1905. It was consummated, Anderson alleged, through a voting trust, managed by Henry E. Huntington, who, according to Anderson, disregarded the interests of the stockholders.

Anderson alleged also that he and various other stockholders were deceived by various alleged machinations of Huntington into putting their own stock into the hands of the voting trust. In addition, Anderson alleged that Huntington dominated his fellow-members of the voting trust, Ogden Mills and Henry W. Monroe.

Although he named Mr. Munroe and Mr. Mills as party defendants, Mr. Anderson said that he did not hold them in any way responsible for his alleged losses through the management of the voting trust. Mr. Anderson also alleged that a letter of Huntington to J. P. Morgan & Co., and a letter of that firm to a European brokerage representative bore out some of his contentions. On this point he says:

"At the time said Huntington wrote the said letter to J. P. Morgan & Co., which caused J. P. Morgan & Co. to write their said letter, said Huntington well knew and should have known that said holding corporation was insolvent."

FOR COMPENSATION BILL.

H. R. Towne Says Foley-Walker Measure Is Equitable and Necessary.

The Foley-Walker Workmen's Compensation bill, passed by the State Legislature instead of the Murtaugh-Jackson bill, has a strong champion in Henry R. Towne of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. Commenting yesterday on the bill Mr. Towne said:

"There are many reasons why a law should be passed in this State to provide fair compensation for workmen hurt in the course of their employment. As I said in a recent letter to Gov. Sulzer in my capacity as President of the Merchants' Association, this law should apply to uniformly as to impose the cost of all accidents upon the trade affected in such manner as to become part of the cost of production and thereby made capable of being redistributed by inclusion in the selling price. This compensation should be given without the costs and delays of litigation.

"The bill now before the Governor is sound in principle, and provides effectively for a sufficient damage fund in all industries. It is also sufficient for the speedy and equitable distribution of that fund, without impairment, to those entitled to it. With the members of the Merchants' Association I believe that the basis of compensation provided for, 50 per cent. of the workman's wage, is entirely fair. While the bill may not be perfect in its administrative details, it can be better improved after a reasonable period of operation."

ASK MAYOR FOR RELIEF.

Aged Peddlers Do Not Want to Work Under Williamsburg Bridge.

One hundred peddlers, all armed with physicians' certificates and affidavits to prove that because of their advanced age and physical condition they were unable to sell their wares in the noisy market place provided for them under the Williamsburg Bridge, met last night in the rooms of the East Side Protective Association at 1 Avenue B. It was decided to submit certificates and affidavits to Mayor Gaynor to-day, and Harry H. Schlacht, Secretary of the Association, was chosen as the representative.

"The Mayor doesn't understand that these old peddlers are physically incapable of remaining under the bridge because of the noise made by the cars and wagons," said Mr. Schlacht. "We think that the market place is a fine thing, and all right for the younger men, but we also feel that the Mayor ought to provide some other place for the old men. It is a serious matter with them, and one of them told me that he would have to take his children out of school and put them to work if the plan was carried out."

New Home for Hebrew School.

The West Side Hebrew School at 307 West Thirty-sixth Street, has decided to buy a large building in West Thirty-fifth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, as a school and club for boys and girls. Organized a year ago, the school has now an enrollment of 220 children, studying Hebrew, and it needs room for more. The classes are held after public school hours.

FIRE CHIEFS SEEK A VETO.

Go to Albany To-morrow to Protest Against Two-Platoon Bill.

Fire Commissioner Johnson, Chief Kenlon, and fifteen deputy chiefs, will go to Albany to-morrow afternoon to urge Gov. Sulzer to withhold his approval of the bill which provides for the division of the fire fighting force of the city into two platoons, to be on duty for alternating periods of twelve hours. It is argued against it that the firemen's foe never sleeps, and that any such measure will disrupt the discipline of a department that has to operate on a military basis.

The opponents of the measure were heartened yesterday by the news that ex-Fire Chief Edward Croker had written to Albany in protest against the two-platoon system, which was tried out in his day and dropped hastily after the experiment. After telling of the six months' trial in the Third Battalion, Mr. Croker said in his communication to Gov. Sulzer:

"During that time charges were preferred against 147 members of the various companies of said battalion, which consisted of about 187 members; charges were mostly for intoxication, absence without leave, neglect of duty, &c.

"The two-platoon system caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, and long before the expiration of the six months almost every man who served in the battalion was very anxious to have the old system restored, as, after a thorough trial under the most advantageous circumstances, they realized that the two-platoon was very much to their discomfort and simply resulted in a large number of charges with fines and penalties spoiling the records of the men, and the only result achieved was to burden the City of New York with an unnecessary expense for additional firemen necessary under such a system.

The ways for the passage of the Two Platoon bill through the Legislature are supposed to have been greased by funds supplied by the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, and Commissioner Johnson is looking into the financial operations of the association.

PLATFORMS SACRED, SAYS MR. BRYAN

Candidates Should Accept Them or Withdraw, He Tells Pennsylvanians.

DAY OF THE BOSS IS PAST

He Predicts the Nomination of the Next President by the People at Primaries.

HARRISBURG, May 13.—Secretary Bryan addressed the Pennsylvania Legislature this afternoon and predicted that before another Presidential election the Presidential primary would be so general that there would be no need for the holding of National conventions.

Mr. Bryan came here to speak at the Jefferson anniversary dinner of the Central Democratic Club of Harrisburg and was invited to address the members of the Legislature. After being formally welcomed by Gov. Tener in the Executive Offices, the Secretary of State was escorted to the crowded hall of the House of Representatives, where he was introduced by Speaker Alter.

Mr. Bryan said he appreciated the honor of addressing the members of the Legislature, and as he was going to speak at a Democratic Club dinner at night he was glad to get all non-partisanship out of his system before evening. "I am trying to bring myself within the propriety of my office, and I know you will be charitable if I talk less now than I used to," he said.

Mr. Bryan said that platforms were becoming more specific year by year, because the people believed more in them each year. "It is a settled principle of this country," said the Secretary, "that a platform is binding upon every man who runs on that platform. Some men violate platforms because they say they cannot violate their consciences. Far be it from me to have any man violate his conscience. No man should violate his conscience; but that does not mean that he should violate his party platform. It means that his conscience should begin to work before he is elected and not afterward. If, after election, he cannot violate his conscience to keep his party pledges, he should resign and not put his conscience above the conscience of his constituents.

"A man who violates a party platform and betrays his party and the people is a criminal worse than the man who embezzles money," declared the Secretary as he pounded the Speaker's desk.

Speaking of Progressivism, Mr. Bryan said there was a time when he seemed to be a radical. "Now I have to hurry to keep up with the other radicals," he added.

The Secretary told of his interest in the income tax as far back as seventeen years ago, and how pleased he was that an income tax amendment had now been written into the Federal Constitution. Continuing, he said:

"Twenty-three years ago I advocated that United States Senators be elected by the people. I have fought and fought on for that principle, and yesterday I was notified, as Secretary of State, that the thirty-sixth State had ratified the Senatorial amendment. And in a few days it will be my pleasure, my delight to affix my signature to that document that will put the United States Senate into the hands of the people.

"Now let me tell you something else. The day of boss is gone. The people will write their own platforms hereafter, and send their own representatives to the legislative halls. And I venture to say that we have seen the last of the great National conventions. prediction is that before another Presidential election rolls around the Presidential primary will become so general that the Presidential candidates will be elected not by the bosses or party leaders but by the people."

Mr. Bryan said that the two great principles to be upheld in the fight for representative government were two of the Ten Commandments: "Thou shalt not steal," and "Thou shalt not kill." All injustice that was done in the name of law were the same as larceny, he said. All laws that ground down the people to their last drop of blood, he added, violated the command, "Thou shalt not kill."

Secretary Bryan was accompanied from Washington by William B. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor; Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer and Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania, and James I. Blakslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. They were joined at the Capitol by George W. Guthrie of Pittsburg, the new Ambassador to Japan.

BRYAN PUNS FOR PEACE.

Tells British Delegates the Greatest Dreadnought Is Friendship.

WASHINGTON, May 13. — Foreign delegates in this country preparing for the centenary celebration of the Treaty of Ghent departed to-day for Philadelphia, after being the guests of John A. Stewart of New York, at a breakfast at the Army and Navy Club.

Secretary Bryan to-day bade the delegates from the British Empire farewell in the name of the United States. In the course of his remarks he said the preparations for the peace celebration were in the nature of the building of the greatest super-dreadnought, and that it was called "Friendship."

"Its compass is the heart," said Mr. Bryan in describing the allegorical ship of peace; "its shells carry good will; its missiles are projected by the smokeless powder of love; its Captain is the Prince of Peace. I want you to drink with me to the battleship of Friendship. No target will withstand that which friendship sends abroad."

Mr. Stewart, Chairman of the American Executive Committee, said a meeting would be held in New York on May 23, when plans would be formulated for raising several millions for the American features of the proposed celebration. Similar meetings are to be held by subcommittees in London, Toronto, Melbourne, and Ghent.

Norman Angell to Speak.

Under the auspices of the New York Peace Society, Norman Angell will speak at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, on Sunday evening, on "The Great Illusion," his study of the relation of military power in nations to their economic and social advantages. Tickets to the reserved portion of the auditorium may be obtained free from the office of the society at 507 Fifth Avenue.

Messrs. ANDREW USHER & CO. have been appointed Purveyors of Whisky to His Majesty King George V

G. S. NICHOLAS & CO. NEW YORK Sole Agents

NOT GUILTY, SAYS STILWELL

Senator Says He Has No Money, So Court Assigns Counsel.

After first telling Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court that he had no money with which to hire a lawyer, State Senator Stephen J. Stilwell yesterday pleaded not guilty to the indictment for bribery found against him on Monday.

Stilwell appeared in court with his attorney, Senator James D. McClelland. He told Justice Seabury that he felt that there was a question as to the advisability of being defended by a lawyer who also was a member of the Senate, and asked that a lawyer be assigned to defend him. Justice Seabury said that he could not see why Senator McClelland should not defend him. Then Stilwell said that he was without funds. Senator McClelland then was assigned as counsel.

A plea of not guilty was entered, and Stilwell prepared to offer $5,000 bail. Stilwell had Patrick and Emma Butler of 2,301 Olinville Avenue, the Bronx, in court ready to go on the bond, but because the record showed that the property they offered was in the name of Mr. Butler's father the bond was refused. Stilwell was paroled until to-day when Mr. Butler will show that the property in question was willed to him by his father.

Stilwell is indicted for demanding $3,500 from President Kendall of the New York Bank Note Company. Mr. Whitman intends to force the case to an early trial and will ask that a special panel of talesmen be asked to appear in court on Wednesday.

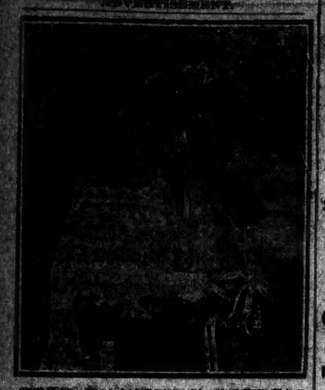
Men's Patch Pocket Suits at Saks'

¶ The proper location for a patch pocket has got to be figured to a mathematical nicety, or it will be as out of place as a poor relation in an Easter parade.

¶ It is the function of a patch pocket to be both a part of the general scheme and a thing apart—like a rich man's son who is both a member of the family and a hanger-on.

¶ A Saks patch pocket is not an impertinent trifle butting in like a third party on an interested couple, but rather a pleasing episode in the narr

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES



PEER TO WED AN ACTRESS

While our stocks of apparel for the June bride are without a peer.

Our lingerie shop is showing beautiful American and French undermuslins for the trousseau; our apparel shops are exhibiting the foremost fashions in tailored suits, morning dresses, afternoon frocks, and evening gowns, exquisite negligees and blouses, too. Our furniture store and other homefurnishing departments are at your service. Our engraving department is equipped with facilities for prompt execution for wedding invitations or announcements.

Free—25c. bottle Berine; also directions for storing furs over the Summer. Present this advertisement at our Toilet Goods Dept. T. 14.

BLOOMINGDALES

Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

6% TAX EXEMPT GOLD BONDS

¶ They net six per cent. in New York State—every tax prepaid except the inheritance tax, which, of course, cannot be anticipated.

¶ Payable in gold at maturity.

¶ Safe, conservative, non-fluctuating. Investigate.

¶ Ask for Booklet L.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY CO.

Assets Over $17,000,000

42 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Turn Miles into Smiles

"Smile with me"—says the user of

LEE Puncture-Proof Pneumatic TIRES

They're *guaranteed* PUNCTURE-PROOF OR MONEY BACK

"Extra milage, too."

LEE Tire & Rubber Co. 835 7th Ave.

S&A

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Designed to give utmost degree of illumination and combining art and practicability.

See our summer home specials—also new effects for cafes, hotels, etc.

Shapiro & Aronson SHOWROOMS 20 WARREN STREET

Adjoining City Hall Park.

THIS SUMMER—TAKE "HOME" WITH YOU WHEN YOU GO AWAY

That's the "Springfield" way—the sensible way—the only way. Hundreds of families and parties will spend the coming months at the seashore, in the mountains, at the lakes, in Springfield Portable Houses.

Any questions. We like to answer them.

SPRINGFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., 1018 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

New York Office, 23 Cortlandt Street.

CARPET CLEANSING

Largest in the World. Every detail 43 years' experience.

THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.

B'way, cor. 46th St., N. Y. Phone 3290 Bryant; Erie, cor. 5th St., Jersey City. Phone 2400.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.

TRAIN NO. 5 TO CHICAGO

Lackawanna Railroad

Leaves New York 3 P.M. daily. Arrives Chicago 2 P.M. next day via Michigan Central (Fare $21.00) or 5:15 P.M. via Nickel Plate. (Fare $18.00) Through sleepers over both routes.

Let us give you a miniature cake!

Try at our expense what this delightful soap will do for your complexion and hair. Dept. 19-F, Resinol, Baltimore.

OLD CROW RYE

"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."

GUARANTEED TO BE PURE RYE WHISKEY UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.

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PETRIE DISCUSSES FREER GOSPEL MS.

Says Value Depends Upon Whether or Not It Is "Heretical."

CONJECTURE AS TO DATE

London Times Fixes It as of the Fifth or Sixth Century—Hiding Place Unknown.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 14.—The British Museum authorities have hardly had time to examine the Freer fac simile of the Gospel manuscripts; but it is generally agreed that they will afford textual critics occasion for much study, and possibly some modifications of accepted views.

Prof. Flinders Petrie, who has just arrived in England after six months in Egypt, says that the value of the manuscript depends upon whether it is "one of the heretical manuscripts doctored to meet the views of one of the various parties, or a more excellent text than any we possess. I have not read the article in The London Times, but it will be by the best authority, I doubt not, and I expect that the manuscript discussed is the one discovered in the White Monastery, near Sohag, in Upper Egypt."

Prof. Petrie thus apparently accepts the view of Prof. Schmidt, whose theory is that all four manuscripts of the Freer collection came from the White Monastery; whereas Prof. Saunders, in his second report to the Archæological Institute of America, said that anyone acquainted with the Arab stories would advise looking in every other direction first, as toward the Nubian Desert or the Fayum or toward Sinai, if one wished to find the last resting place of this ancient Bible.

Prof. Petrie added:

"It is curious that no two important early manuscripts go to the same district or the same church. Thus we possess the Codex Alexandrinus; the Greek Church has another; the Roman Catholic Church the Codex Vaticanus; and now the Freer manuscript has gone to the United States, to the Non-Conformists."

While Prof. Saunders assigns the date of the manuscript to the fourth century, The Times, in an article discussing the value of the find, says it probably belongs to the fifth or sixth centuries, and adds that the history of how and where the precious volume was found remains to be told. All that is known at present is that it comes from Egypt. It is notorious that texts were very freely manipulated and forged by the early heretics.

Whole books of Gospels, Epistles, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Apocalypse seem to have been written sometimes for purposes of edification, sometimes in support of doctrinal views of particular sects. The "Logia" or "sayings" in the Oxyrhynchus manuscript have been accepted by many scholars as probably genuine, but it may perhaps be doubted whether they will be equally ready to regard the new Freer saying as authentic.

"In a general way," says The Times, "the new codex seems to support the views of Westcott and Hort, which had such great weight in determining the text of the English revision. We drew attention yesterday to the remarkable version which it gives of the last twelve verses of St. Mark. We have now three different endings to that Gospel, all apparently of very high antiquity. They are those of the English Bible, that of the Codex Regius, and that of the new manuscript.

"On the whole the tendency of the new text appears to be conservative. It does not support the Codex Bezæ, the famous Cambridge manuscript, which is the great storehouse of so-called 'Western' readings, and which, by the way, has two striking 'logia' inserted in it. It does not seem to suggest novel doctrinal views, or like the Codex Sinaiticus, considerable changes in our criticism of the text; but these are matters which only time and minute examination can finally determine."

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, May 13.—Charles L. Freer could not be found this evening. His home is closed; he was not at his office in the afternoon. Friends say, however, that the original of the new Gospel manuscript is in his own possession in Detroit, but that it will go with his art collection to the Government after his death, to be placed in the Freer Memorial Building in Washington.

A copy of the Gospel, bound in Byzantine wood covers, has been presented by Mr. Freer to the Vatican and to every great university and library in the world, together with a volume by Prof. Saunders of the University of Michigan discussing the work. It was one of those copies which The London Times had.

Mr. Freer has received letters from the Vatican and from hundreds of the world's most noted theologians and savants, who have read the Gospel and Prof. Saunders's book, congratulating him upon the work he has accomplished. Among the librarians who have written him are those of the Bodleian Library of Oxford, the John Rylands Library of Manchester, the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, and all the great universities. They all praise the scholarship and the mechanical work of the fac-similes. The entire work of preparation was done in the University of Michigan, and the mechanical work was done in the United States.

GERMAN OIL BILL MORIBUND.

It Is Possible That the Government Will Not Try to Revive It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 13.—Information recently obtained from American official sources in Berlin indicates that the German Government's Petroleum Monopoly bill, which aims at the extinction of the Standard Oil Company in the Fatherland, will remain in a dormant state for some time to come. There are well-posted persons who think it will never be seriously resuscitated.

The bill, in a form that differs considerably from the original measure, is now in the hands of the Illuminating Oil Committee of the Reichstag, which hopes to resume consideration of the scheme in June. If the committee finds that there is "no time" for this, the discussion will be "postponed" until after the Summer recess, in October or November.

The bill cannot possibly come before Parliament for a second reading before the end of the year. Domestic political conditions make it impossible for the Government to force the passage of the measure at the present session. The Government requires for the passage of the Army bill the support of several parties which are bitterly opposed to the petroleum scheme.

New Yorkers' Uruguay Contract.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTEVIDEO, May 13. — The Chamber of Deputies Committee this afternoon approved a contract submitted by Toomey Brothers of New York to build a large lighthouse here.

QUEEN MARY MISSED PERIL FROM A MINE

Was to Have Set Off Explosion at Aldershot Which Proved Dangerous.

PLAN LUCKILY CHANGED

Shed In Which She Would Have Stood Was Showered with Clay and Sand.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 14.—Owing to a change in yesterday's programme, says The Daily Mirror, the King and Queen escaped an alarming and possibly dangerous experience at Aldershot.

The Queen was to fire a mine consisting of 160 pounds of gunpowder by means of an electric button from an iron shed fifty yards away. The charge was too dangerous to leave unexploded, so when it was known that their Majesties would be unable to carry out that part of the programme, an order was given to fire it. The danger zone, it was understood, was a circle of about fifty yards' diameter, with the mine as it centre.

Owing, it is said, to the strong wind and other causes, the explosion caused dense masses of clay to rise high in the air and to fall mainly in the highroad, a distance of more than a hundred yards. Quantities of earth fell near the shed where the Queen would have been, and on the roadway where the King would almost certainly have been watching the explosion, probably on horseback. One piece of clay that fell near the shed weighed over half a hundredweight.

The sky was black with the clay for a few seconds. About 100 spectators and fifty sappers who were watching the explosion made a wild dash for cover. A large lump of clay was carried through the wind screen of the nearest motor car, which was covered with clay and sand.

Many telegraph wires on the further side of the road were brought down. A press photographer who was the nearest person to the mine was covered with clay from head to foot and his camera was hardly recognizable.

OUR FLEET MOST POWERFUL

Will Dwarf Other Squadrons in the Mediterranean.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 14.—The Daily Telegraph gives prominence to an article dealing with the forthcoming cruise of the American fleet in European waters and takes the occasion to set forth the need of a redistribution of British naval forces.

Referring to the fact that, apart from cruisers, torpedo craft, and auxiliaries, the American fleet contains no fewer than twenty-one battleships, the article says:

"During the presence of these vessels in the Mediterranean, the United States will dominate naval power there. The ships will represent a far higher standard of fighting power than ever before seen in those waters. The British Navy, even during the long period of Anglo-French antagonism, has never had more than fourteen battleships in the Mediterranean, and at present the French fleet has only eighteen vessels of the battleship type in active commission, while Italy has eight vessels, and Austria six. Consequently during the period covered by the visit of these American ships the United States will have the most powerful fleet in the Mediterranean. Its size will, indeed, completely dwarf the British squadron, which, even after the completion of the Admiralty's scheme of reorganization, will comprise only four battle cruisers and four armored cruisers. This British force when contrasted with the main fleet of the United States will appear of almost insignificant size.

"This demonstration of American naval power is hardly likely to be without effect on British naval opinion. Throughout the British fleet it is felt that injury to the spirit and character of the service is being done by the policy of continuous concentration in home waters."

China Gets First Loan Advance.

PEKING, May 14.—The first advance of $1,200,000 was paid to-day to the Chinese Government by representatives of the five-power group of financiers with whom China recently negotiated a loan of $125,000,000.

Describes Italy's Rural Banks.

ROME, May 13.—Prof. Luigi Luzatti, the ex-Premier and at one time Minister of Agriculture, gave to-day before the members of the American Commission for the Study of European Systems of Agricultural Co-operation and Rural Credits an interesting demonstration of the working of the Italian rural banks.

WHITE STAR PROFITS CUT TO 30 PER CENT.

Effect of Titanic Disaster on the Company's Dividend a Reduction by Half.

PREVIOUS RETURN WAS 60%

Changes in the Olympic and Labor Disturbances Also Figure In Reasons for the Reduction.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 13.—Covering as it does the year of the Titanic disaster, the annual report of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, which owns the White Star Line, shows that its operations have been seriously affected by abnormal conditions.

The sum of $540,790, described as a proportion of the loss on the first cost of the Titanic, was written off the profits. The Directors state that the profits were considerably reduced by the disaster to that vessel, by the withdrawal of the Olympic for repairs, and by labor disturbances. As a result, the net profits for the year were $1,228,720, of which $1,125,000, being 30 per cent. on the share capital, has been distributed. There thus remains a balance of $101,720, which, with $760,855 brought forward, makes a total of $862,575, of which $500,000 has been added to the insurance fund and $362,575 carried forward.

The dividend for 1911 was 60 per cent., or twice as large as last year's. The Directors refer with regret to the impending retirement on June 30 of Bruce Ismay, and intimate that this will also involve the appointment of new managers, as the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co. will cease to act in that capacity.

LUNATIC KILLS ATTACHE.

Gen. von Lewinski and a Policeman Slain in a Munich Street.

MUNICH, May 13.—Major Gen. von Lewinski, Prussian military attaché in Bavaria, was killed here to-day by a supposed lunatic, who fired three revolver shots at him. A Sergeant of Police was also killed.

The assassin, whose name is Straffer, attacked the General in a crowded street, first firing several shots at him and then turning his weapon on Police Sergt. Pollender, who ran to the officer's assistance. The policeman was killed by a shot through the heart.

Gen. von Lewinski was still alive when picked up. He was taken to the hospital in an ambulance, and died shortly afterward.

The assailant was meanwhile seized by a crowd of persons, who tried to lynch him, and who succeeded in seriously injuring him before he was rescued and arrested by police.

Gen. von Lewinski was a promising officer of the General Staff, and occupied an important position connected with the co-operation of the Prussian and Bavarian armies.

IMPERATOR SAILING PUT OFF

Will Not Start for America Till June 11—Kaiser to Take Special Cruise.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, May 13.—It has been found necessary to postpone the sailing of the Hamburg-American liner Imperator on her first trip across the Atlantic from May 24 till June 11. The reason assigned for the change of date is that the provisional berth provided for the liner did not give sufficient shelter during the rough weather of the past week to render possible the completion of the work which remained to be done aboard.

It is stated that the Emperor will go on a special cruise on the vessel. This has been arranged at his personal desire for three days, July 7 to 10, right after the Kiel regatta.

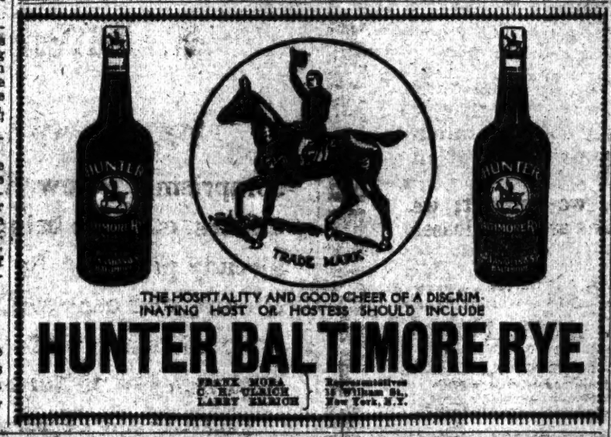
TOBACCO STRIKE IN CUBA.

1,500 Sorters and Warehousemen Embarrass Havana Factories.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, May 13.—Fifteen hundred tobacco sorters and warehousemen struck to-day, demanding higher wages. This ties up the tobacco-selecting business in Havana and surrounding towns. The work of selecting the recently gathered 1913 crop had just begun.

Tobacco merchants predict that the strike will be overcome within four or five days. A committee of tobacco merchants has been appointed to confer with the strikers.



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1800 Blue Serge Suits

$25 to $30 VALUES AT $19.50

SMITH GRAY has again taken advantage of the tariff-excited wool market.

This time the prize was material which has been made into 1800 fashionable Blue Serge Suits.

Our tailors have been working night and day to get them ready for you.

They will move fast. You must be QUICK.

Few chances will come to you this season to look over such an array of serviceable serge suits, all of which are $25 and $30 values.

High Grade Fabrics. Superior Workmanship. Up-to-the-Minute Styles. In Single Breasted, Double Breasted, Norfolks, Stouts, Longs, Slims, Shorts, &c.

All being sold now at $19.50

Smith Gray & Co.

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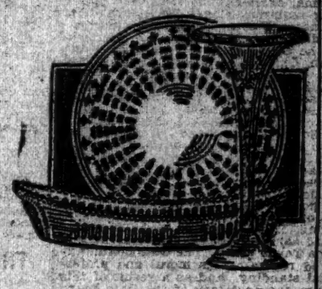
Our 10th 2½% Green Trading Stamp Anniversary Now In Its Second Successful Week—Exceptional Bargains Throughout Our Two Immense Buildings

MAIN BUILDING

4 Complete "Sample" Lines and a Clearance of Hundreds of Pieces from Our Own Stock of

Sterling Silver and Quadruple Silver-Plated Tableware

In This Greatest Sale Ever Planned



And the opportunity presents itself at just the right time—just when so many thousands of people are fitting out their city, country and seaside homes for summer.

The reductions throughout this entire clearance of Sterling Silver and Quadruple Silver-Plated Tableware are simply amazing. In many instances prices are wholesale—some even less. Brief details of only a handful of today's specials are printed here.

In the Quadruple Silver-Plated Tableware

Here we feature "Sample" lines, also selections from our own superb stocks.

Take your choice of: 6-inch Card Trays, Domino Sugar Holders, Spoon Holders, Ink Wells, Vases, Cream Pitchers, 3-Bottle Casters, Ash Trays. Values $1 to $2; at 75c

Take your choice of: 12-inch Trays, Teapots, Muffineers, Bon Bon Dishes, Marmalade Jars with Spoon, Bread Trays, Vases, Fern Dishes, Water Pitchers, Spoon Baskets, Powder Jars, Sugar Shells, etc. Values $1.50 to $3; at 98c

Take your choice of: 14-inch Trays, Bon Bon Dishes, Sugar Bowls, with 12 Teaspoons, Bread Trays, Individual Teapots, Large Teapots. Values $2 to $3.75; at $1.25

Take your choice of: Crumb Sets, Pie Dishes, Butter Dishes, Vases, Syrup Pitchers, Celery Dishes, Chocolate Pots, Fruit Baskets, Fern Dishes, Sandwich Trays, Bread Trays, Small Tureens and Plates. Values $2.75 to $6; at $1.95

Take your choice of: Crumb Sets, 14-inch Trays, 8-inch Reflectors, Butter Dishes, Fruit Bowls, Baking Dishes, Soup Tureens. Values $3.95 to $6; at $2.95

Sandwich Trays, genuine rock-crystal with sterling silver rim; regularly $3.50; at $1.25

4-Piece Tea and Coffee Sets

	Values	Sale Price
Tea Sets	$5.00	$3.25
Coffee Sets	5.00	3.25
Tea Sets	10.00	5.50
Coffee Sets	12.00	7.75
Tea Sets	12.50	8.75

In the Sterling Silverware

"Sample" lines plus clearances of "odd" patterns. Many pieces in complete matched sets. Heavily embossed, gray finish, also newest plain designs.

	Values Up to	Sale Prices
Tea Spoons—½ dozen	$5.00	$3.25
Coffee Spoons—½ dozen	4.50	2.75
Oyster Forks—½ dozen	6.50	4.50
Bouillon Spoons—½ dozen	7.50	5.50
Soup Spoons—½ dozen	11.00	7.50
Dessert Spoons or Forks—½ dozen	11.00	7.50
Orange or Ice Cream Forks—½ dozen	11.00	7.50
Salad or Ice Cream Forks—½ dozen	11.00	7.50
Butter Spreaders—½ dozen	11.00	7.50
Medium Knives—½ dozen	11.00	7.50
Table Spoons or Forks—½ dozen	15.00	9.75
Gravy Ladles	5.50	3.75
Berry Spoons	5.50	3.75
Pie Servers	3.50	1.95
Tomato Servers	3.50	1.95
Berry Spoons	3.50	1.95
Cold Meat Forks	3.50	1.95
Lettuce Forks	3.50	1.95
Butter Knives	2.25	1.25
Sugar Shells	2.25	1.25
Lemon Dishes	2.25	1.25

Take your choice of: Sterling Silver Cream Ladles, Sugar Shells, Bon Bon Spoons, Pickle Forks, Jelly Spoons, Sardine Forks, Individual Butter Spreaders. Values to $1.25; at 65c

Take your choice of: Sterling-Silver-Mounted Cut Glass Salts and Peppers, Bottle Openers, Corkscrews, Tumbler Coasters. Values to $1; at 39c

Rogers AI Tableware

French gray and bright designs.

	Value	Sale Price
Tea Spoons—½ dozen	75c	55c
Table Spoons or Forks—½ dozen	$1.50	$1.10
Dessert Spoons or Forks—½ dozen	1.40	1.10
Dinner Knives—½ dozen	2.00	1.30
Gravy Ladles	75c	55c
Cold Meat Forks	75c	39c
Berry Spoons	98c	69c
Coffee Spoons—½ dozen	75c	55c
Oyster Forks—½ dozen	1.50	1.10
Butter Spreaders—½ dozen	1.75	1.25
Orange Spoons—½ dozen	1.50	1.10

(Main Floor, MAIN Building.)

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Sale of Oriental Rugs

A Choice Collection of Beautiful Weaves, Appealing to the Collector by Reason of Their High Quality and Low Price.

Bergamo & Kazak Rugs

Average size 3 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in. A particularly attractive offering, as the patterns are choice and the coloring rich. Values $75 to $95; today at $59.50

Royal Iran Rugs

Silky Iran rugs in exquisite colorings. Average size, 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft.; value $75; at $45

A Collection in Four Special Groups

Comprising Carabagh, Mosul, Shirvan and Beluchistan rugs.

Average Size.	Sale Price
3 ft. x 6 ft.	$7.50
3 ft. 4 in. x 5 ft. 6 in.	12.50
3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft.	16.50
4 ft. x 7 ft.	19.50

(GREENHUT Building, First Floor.)

Anatolian Rugs

Exquisite colorings in pretty designs; excellent grades for decorative furnishing; value $19.50; today at $8.50

Persian Mahal Carpets

Fine specimens of this popular grade in a choice selection; average sizes 8 ft. to 9 ft. wide and 10 ft. to 12 ft. long; values up to $150; today at $85

Scores of Other Important Timely Sales Are Scheduled in Both of Our Big Buildings for Today. The Economies Are Very Exceptional.

The Big Store GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co. A City in Itself

Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double 2½% Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

EXPOSES A 'CURE' BACKED BY LORIMER

Journal of Medical Association Gives a Sketch of Dr. Duket and His Practice.

LYMPH FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Said He Got It from Goats, but He Was Taken Back When Asked Where the Goats Were.

The Journal of the American Medical Association in its current issue relates the following concerning an alleged "consumption cure" which apparently has the backing of William Lorimer, who was expelled from the United States Senate:

"About the time that Friedmann's press agents were getting in their finest work, and when any news item—no matter how bizarre—regarding a consumption cure made good newspaper 'copy,' the Chicago newspapers came out with sensational articles regarding a locally exploited 'cure' for the white plague. Dr. Peter P. Duket of Chicago had produced, we were told, a 'serum' that would cure tuberculosis. It is probable that Chicago newspapers would not have 'fallen for' this canard if it had not been given an artificial news value by the fact that the 'cure' was financed by William Lorimer, who for a time occupied a seat in the United States Senate.

"Newspaper notoriety seems to have been assiduously cultivated, and the 'Duket serum' has been given publicity at stated intervals from the time of the first sensational articles in the early part of March until the present. The latest developments are that Mr. Lorimer has asked the Governor of each State in the Union to send a representative to Chicago to watch the Duket 'cure.' Furthermore, he seems to have brought his influence to bear at Washington, for the papers state that an investigation of the Duket 'cure' is to be undertaken by the United States Public Health Service.

"So many inquiries have been received by The Journal regarding the Duket 'serum' that we feel there is an urgent need of giving physicians such facts as we have already at hand. We have postponed publishing such matter as we have in the hope that we could have completed our investigations of this widely vaunted treatment. If conditions warrant it the result of these investigations will appear in due time.

"Peter P. Duket was graduated by Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1893. He was licensed to practice in Ohio in 1896 on the presentation of his diploma, examinations for licensure not being required in that State until 1900. His name does not appear in the medical directories for the year 1896, but in 1900 he seems to have been at Bowling Green, Ohio. His name is again absent from the directories for 1902, 1904 and 1906, but appears in the issues of 1908, 1910 and 1912 under the City of Toledo. In 1902 Duket presented his diploma and obtained a license to practice in the State of Michigan.

"In June, 1911, and again in January, 1912, Duket made application for license to practice medicine in Colorado. It was refused. But he obtained a license to practice in New Mexico in January, 1912, the license being granted on presentation of diploma. While in New Mexico in 1912 Duket wrote to the Ohio State Board asking that board to indorse him to the Texas board. The Ohio board inquired regarding his moral and professional standing, and as a result of this inquiry the Secretary of the Ohio board was instructed to refuse the indorsement.' In January, 1913, Duket was granted license to practice in Illinois.

"In connection with Duket's application to the Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners for licensure in that State, some interesting points were brought out. In the course of Duket's efforts to get a Colorado license, he appealed to a prominent Denver politician, who appeared before the board in Duket's behalf. During the course of the hearing, however, the politician himself seems to have become skeptical of Duket's good faith. Duket is said to have claimed at that time that he was curing tuberculosis with a 'lymph' obtained from goats. The politician friend asked Duket where he kept his goats. Duket is said to have hesitated and finally answered that he had one goat that he kept at a certain address in Toledo, Ohio. The politician had the Chief of Police of Denver wire the Chief of Police of Toledo to locate the goat. The Toledo Police Chief both wired and wrote that investigation indicated that Duket had not at that time and never had had any goats quartered at the address given.

"In 1910 and 1911 Duket was operating what he called the 'Tubercular Sanitarium Company' at Findlay, Ohio. He was using this concern as headquarters for the exploitation of his so-called serum. Business apparently being slow, Duket seems to have gone about the country drumming up patients. He issued a somewhat elaborate booklet describing the sanitarium and giving some indefinite information regarding his medicament. When in a town he would send out this booklet to prospective victims with a rubber stamp imprint on its title page giving the name of the hotel at which he was staying and the time that he could be seen.

"From this booklet we take the following quotations:

The only treatment that is to be considered is an intravenous treatment with an antiseptic lymph.

This antiseptic lymph is non-toxic, non-irritant, and subdues the inflammation of the lungs.

In our treatment we use an antiseptic lymph which is a recent discovery and has been used by ourselves exclusively.

There is no other institution in the world that has the same antiseptic lymph.

It is not made from any product from tubercle bacilli.

When given intravenously, the action of the germs ceases. The patients are restored rapidly to their normal weight, enabling the system to assist the antiseptic in destroying the germs and curing the disease.

"With the usual assurance of exploiters of 'consumption cures,' Duket was not at all modest in the claims made for his antiseptic lymph.' Here is what he gave as the percentage of 'cures' made by his 'treatment:'

Patients in the first stage, 90 per cent. of cures.

Patients in the second stage, 75 per cent. of cures.

Patients in the third stage, 50 per cent. of cures.

To a layman who wrote to the Findlay institution Duket replied in part:

The length of time required to be at the sanatorium or to effect a cure is ten weeks. In some cases, of course, it may be longer than that.

"As this letter was not answered, a few days later another communication came from Duket, four pages in length, urging the prospective patient to come to Findlay. 'The treatment is safe, and none but good results follow,' the recipient of the letter was told. This does not seem invariably to have been the case. A tuberculosis subject who had been to the Ohio State Sanatorium and returned greatly improved took Duket's treatment. Each injection was followed by a rise in temperature and chill and in a few weeks all the good that had been accomplished at the State institution was undone. The poor fellow died and his brother writes that neither the deceased nor he noticed any improvement when his brother returned from Duket's sanatorium.

"Here then is another alleged cure for tuberculosis being foisted on the public by a man who has no scientific standing and who has had little or no scientific training. Nor is this all. Duket has succeeded in enlisting the help of men whose motives we need not question and whose influence is immeasurably greater than his own. Thus the potentialities for harm are enormously increased. At an early date we hope to be able to give our readers further details regarding the results of the 'cure' itself. In the meantime, every physician will, in the interest of his tuberculous patients, do well to give them such facts as we have presented regarding this latest cure."

THREE JUSTICES NAMED.

Gov. Sulzer Appoints Crouch, Kruse, and Kellogg to Appellate Bench.

ALBANY, May 13.—Leonard C. Crouch of Syracuse was appointed today by Gov. Sulzer as a Supreme Court Justice of the Fifth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Peter B. McLennan of Syracuse, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department. Mr. Crouch is Chairman of the Onondaga County Democratic Committee.

The Governor designated Frederick W. Kruse of Olean an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, as Presiding Justice. Justice Henry T. Kellogg of Plattsburg ws named as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, to fill the vacancy caused by Justice Kruse's promotion.

CITY BEAUTIFIERS HEAR GAYNOR ON ART

Mayor Tells Visitors One Feels Like Kneeling Before the Public Library.

SOME EVIL HERE; MORE GOOD

Conference of Art Commissions Learns That a Good Deal of It Is to be Found In Our Architecture.

Representatives of art commissions from all over the country held their first annual conference at the City Hall yesterday, and matters of art in connection with city planning were discussed. The Mayor welcomed the visitors in the old Council Chamber after the members of the New York Commission had shown the delegates through the Governor's Room.

"Don't take the word of a few sensationalists about New York City," the Mayor said to them. "Perhaps I do not need to tell you that. Dr. Parkhurst knows more about the morals of New York City, or thinks he does, than does anybody else. Other people know a good deal about something else. But where there is evil there is also very much more good.

"Take the improvement in our architecture—our Public Library Building on Fifth Avenue, for instance. Who can pass by that building for the first time without stopping? (I almost said kneeling down; but we don't kneel down as easily as that in New York City.) There is our new Municipal Building. I suppose that some of you will look through that building before you leave the city. Then there is the new Woolworth Building, a magnificent structure."

The Mayor said he didn't know if New York City had imitated other cities or whether other cities had imitated New York in forming its Art Commission, but he paid a warm tribute to the local commission, saying that its influence upon public buildings and upon the development of artistic tendencies in architecture had been remarkable.

Arnold W. Brunner presided at the opening session. He said that the Art Commission of New York was very glad to welcome the out-of-town delegates, and added that the Mayor, although "the busiest of men" always found time to attend to matters of interest to the commission.

"This is a brand new society," said Mr. Brunner, "and it is now giving its first party. Our idea was to form a sort of alumni association of other art commissions for the purpose of discussing together the questions that concern us all. We have no formal addresses prepared, and every one is asked to speak when he wants. It is going to be the most informal conference you ever saw."

Robert W. de Forest, President of the New York Commission, spoke after the Mayor. He said in part:

"The purpose of this conference of American Art Commissions is not to magnify the great deeds of any—much less to glorify the accomplishments of our New York Commission—but to promote the establishment of such commissions in cities where none exist, and to point out their desirable powers and the inherent limitations of those powers.

"They have come into being as a protection against the 'city hideous,' and a help toward the 'city beautiful.' Their usual functions are both negative and positive. Negative in preventing the acceptance of unworthy designs, and positive in encouraging worthy ones. Their creation recognizes the fact that our average elective municipal officers are not qualified to pass on the artistic merits of statues, pictures or structures, and that they need experts to act for them in this particular. It is a fact of which we need not be at all ashamed. It is no more a reflection on our Mayors than the same proposition would be if applied to our bank Presidents or our pastors.

"That there should be such commissions in all our large cities is generally recognized. They are a natural evolution to meet a growing need, but they are still in the experimental stage of development as respects the extent of their powers and their functions. Hence the desirability of just such a conference as this, to exchange views and experience, and to crystallize judgment into action."

The rest of the session was taken up with a discussion of the question whether an art commission should have the power of absolute veto. Frederick Law Olmsted of the Washington Fine Arts Commission maintained that a power of veto which could, on occasion, be suspended, made for the highest degree of efficiency. Henry Rutgers Marshall, a former member of the New York Art Commission, took the ground that as long as the commission was to remain a judicial body, without initiative authority, it should have the power of absolute veto.

The delegates adjourned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where luncheon was served and where another discussion took place during the afternoon. Among the visting delegates are: John W. Alexander and Hermon A. MacNeil of the Pittsburgh Art Commission; Thomas Allen and Charles D. Maginnis of the Boston Art Commission; W. H. Bein of the New Haven Art Commission; Edward H. Blashfield, Cass Gilbert, Thomas Hastings, and Frederick Law Olmstead of the Washington Fine Arts Commission; Andrew Wright Crawford, Paul P. Cret, Leslie W. Miller, and Elf Kirk Price of the Philadelphia Art Jury; F. H. Denman and Edward Gay of the Mount Vernon Art Commission; Rudolf Eickemeyer of the Yonkers Art Commission; Charles Noel Flagg and H. Siddons Mowbray of the Connecticut State Capital Commission of Sculpture; Edgar R. Harlan of Des Moines, Iowa; Edward H. Mc. Kinney of Albany; Walter Gilman Page, representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Josias Pennington and Joseph Evans Sperry of the Baltimore Art Commission; E. B. Prentiss of Cleveland, Ohio; George Dudley Seymour of New Haven, Conn.; Louis A. Gudebrod of Meriden, Conn.; H. H. Carpenter of Chicago; George E. Heatman and James C. Cutler of Rochester, N. Y., and Henry W. Goodwin of the Pittsburgh Art Commission.

At the afternoon session there was a discussion on "The Organization of State Art Commissions," at which Edward N. McKinney of Albany, Lewis W. Miller of Philadelphia, Miss Evans of Denver, and Mrs. Patterson of St. Louis spoke. A resolution was passed approving of the organization of State Commissions and a committee was appointed to draft a bill providing for them.

Last night the New York Commission gave a dinner to the visiting delegates at the University Club. Those who spoke were Daniel C. French of the Washington Fine Arts Commission, representing the President of the United States; Cass Gilbert and Frederick Law Olmstead, Milo R. Maltbie, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Royal Cortissoz. Eli Kirk Price, Thomas Allen, Burton Mansfield, and Joseph Evans Sperry. Robert W. deForest presided.

DERIDES HARVESTER SUIT.

Calls Dissolution Proceedings "a Political Scheme."

ST. PAUL, May 13.—Farmers consider the Government suit for the dissolution of the International Harvester Company "just a political scheme to help get some fellows into office," according to the statement of Frederic R. Crane, in charge of the agricultural development work of the Great Northern Railway, who was a witness for the defense to-day.

E. P. Grosvenor, of Government counsel, objected to the admission of this statement, on the ground that no foundation had been laid to show that the witness had any knowledge of what the farmers thought. The objection was entered.

OPPOSES FORESTRY SCHOOL

Cornell Against $210,000 Appropriation for Syracuse Department.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Representatives of Cornell and Syracuse Universities opposed each other to-day at a hearing before Gov. Sulzer on bills designed to appropriate $60,000 for maintenance and $250,000 for construction of the State College of Forestry in Syracuse.

Economy was the principal argument advanced against the measure, M. C. Burritt, editor of an agricultural publication, who acted as spokesman for the hundred Cornellians present, declaring that forestry instruction could be carried on at Cornell for one-quarter of the appropriations asked for by Syracuse University. He also maintained that duplication of this branch of work was unnecessary, and that the State's agricultural and forestry work should be centralized.

Chancellor Day and Dean Baker of Syracuse University and Louis Marshall of New York, President of the Syracuse College of Forestry, appeared for the measures.

Auchincloss Left $7,500 to Hospital.

The will of Hugh D. Auchincloss, the merchant, who died on April 21, filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, gave $7,500 to the Presbyterian Hospital, $2,500 to Aaron A. Quinby, and $1,000 each to his butler, Vincent Scully; Mary Reilly, a nurse, and John Mahan, an employe. All his other employes who had been with him for more than a year received a year's pay. The residuary estate was left to the widow, Mrs. Emma Brewster Auchincloss. Lawyers for the estate estimated its value to be about $1,000,000.

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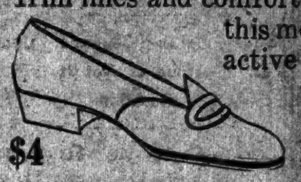

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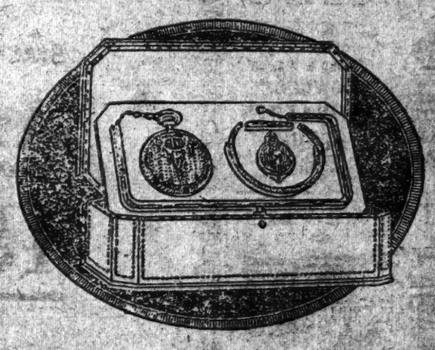

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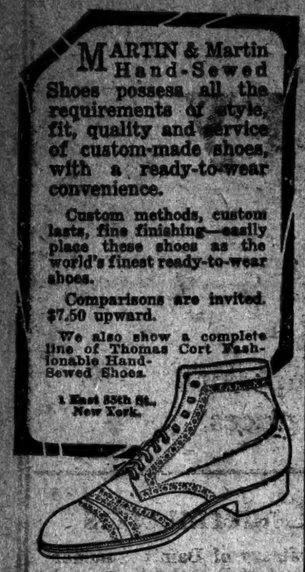

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MORALS POLICE BILL UNDER SHARP FIRE

Bears Marks of Hysteria, Says Bruere—Binkerd Favors It Strongly.

MAYOR IS NON-COMMITTAL

No Politics in the Measure, Says Wagner—Low Wants Experiment Tried.

A score or more of well-known citizens argued before Mayor Gaynor at the City Hall yesterday for and against the Wagner bill providing for the establishment of a Public Welfare Board to take from the Police Department control of vice and gambling. The Mayor held a public hearing on the measure, along with about two dozen other bills, but he did not indicate whether or not he would veto it. Seldom has there been so much public interest manifested in a legislative bill at a Mayoralty hearing.

Among those who spoke against the measure were Henry H. Curran, Chairman of the Aldermanic Police Investigating Committee; Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the committee; Henry Bruere, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research; Starr J. Murphy of the Bureau of Social Hygiene; Dr. Walter Laidlaw, representing the New York Federation of Churches, and Albert H. de Rhode of the Civil Service Reform Association. Some who spoke in its favor were Robert Binkerd, Secretary, and Allan Robinson, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, and State Senator Robert F. Wagner, who put the measure through the Legislature. Former Mayor Seth Low sent a letter favoring the bill.

"The Aldermanic Investigating Committee has recommended unanimously that no such morals police force be established," said Alderman Curran. "This bill would establish an irresponsible band of amateur sleuths. It is the most pernicious piece of legislation ever devised by the residents of Schoharie and Skaneateles to embarrass the administration of police affairs in New York City."

"I have studied police conditions here for several months," said Mr. Buckner, "and I am convinced that the present police force is thoroughly able, with proper checks and guidance, to administer the laws relating to gambling and vice. The more than 10,000 policemen on the force can report far more effectually what is going on than can a small force of morals police."

Dr. Laidlaw said:

"A very respectable proportion of the citizens' mass meeting, whose committee recommended this bill, is opposed to it. I have made inquiry, and have ascertained that a majority of the societies intrusted by this bill with the naming of the Public Welfare Board do not favor it."

"It is a mischievous bill, which restricts the power of the Mayor," said Mr. De Rhode. "The measure is wrong, too, in that it attempts to exempt the places under the Welfare Board from the provisions of the civil service laws."

A Step Backward, Says Bruere.

"This bill makes a step backward through the division of responsibility," said Mr. Bruere. "It would result in the greatest possible confusion of responsibility. The Mayor would not be responsible for the Welfare Commissioner, and the seven irresponsible bodies which nominate him might then turn their backs. The bill bears some marks of hysteria. It is wrong that it should make it mandatory on the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen to supply the requisitions of the Public Welfare Board, which might be raised into the millions through the force of hysteria.

"Contact between the police and the houses of vice will not be completely eliminated by this bill. Necessity will frequently compel the regular police to invade these houses. Assault, larceny, or murder occuring in a gambling or disorderly house would at once call in the regular police. Moreover, certain classes of criminals habitually frequent houses of this sort, and to these houses the police must go in search of fugitive criminals or for information regarding them.

"The bill is to be condemned because it allows appointments to be made by the Board of Public Welfare without let or hindrance from the Civil Service Commissions. This inroad into the merit system is most unfortunate, for the impression always prevails that appointments not made under civil service rules are made for political reasons, and such an impression, whether well founded or not, seriously impairs the confidence of the public in the force. Such an impression would be especially harmful in this case, since the Inspectors should enjoy the fullest degree of public confidence."

Binkerd Favors the Bill.

Secretary Robert Binkerd led the forces in favor of the measure. He said in part:

"The object of this bill is to relieve the police force of its present responsibility of enforcing the law against gambling and vice, and to place such responsibility upon a wholly separate force, the supervisory control of seven unpaid citizens.

"The bill grows out of a recommendation made by a Citizens' Committee, appointed at a mass meeting at Cooper Union on Aug. 14, 1912. An important duty placed upon this committee was the suggestion of constructive measures for the betterment of police conditions. After many months of investigation and study, a large majority of the members of the committee became convinced that the separation embodied in this bill would accomplish two results—free the police force of contact with important sources of corruption and eventually improve police morals, and make possible more effective repressing of vice itself.

"A choice must be made between our present very unsatisfactory police conditions and the establishment of a special morals police, the latter is certainly to be preferred. It might be that such a special police force would be so constantly under the public suspicion that less blackmail would be levied by its members than by the regular police, and the establishment of such a police force would certainly relieve the regular police of some very disagreeable and dangerous duties, for the performance of which experience has shown them to be entirely unfitted."

Senator Wagner's Views.

Senator Wagner spoke briefly in favor of his measure, saying:

"In drawing up this bill there was absolutely no politics in it. I think that all the citizens would overlook the question of home rule if they thought this bill would eliminate evil. I know how high-minded many of the men and women are who have studied this matter and I am sure your Honor would appoint these people to the proposed board, and the city would get the benefit of their knowledge. Most of the policemen are honest, as your Honor has often said, and these honest policemen will welcome this means of separating the small number of dishonest ones in the department from very great temptation."

In his letter to Mayor Gaynor, Seth Low said:

"I have examined the objections to this bill issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research, and I am obliged to say that I do not think them decisive. It is essential to any hope of success, in my judgment, that, in the first instance, the Board of Public Welfare shall be able to make appointments of Inspectors, and to remove them at will. I do not say that this will always be the case. I have been a believer in the civil service system all my life.

"I had the honor to be the first Mayor of the United States to apply this system in a city, when the authority to do so was only permissive. But the civil service system is intended as an aid to good government; it is not intended to make impossible an experiment which, at the outset, it can only hamper.

"So far as the financial criticisms of the Bureau of Research are concerned, I do not read the bill as the bureau does. The bill appears to me to preserve all the existing powers of the Board of Estimate, and the Board of Aldermen, in regard to appropriations. It simply confers upon the Board of Public Welfare the authority to make appointments within the appropriations made for it, and to the grades and ranks provided in the appropriations.

"I will not say that the bill is perfect in every detail; but if the experiment itself is worth trying, the bill is not so defective as to demand its veto on questions of detail. Personally I should like to see the experiment of a Board of Welfare tried in the City of New York, and, therefore, I have no hesitation in urging you to approve this bill on behalf of the city."

One of those present in the room where the hearing was held was Mrs. Mary Goode, who testified before the Aldermanic Investigating Committee. She did not attempt to address the Mayor, although she told those near her that she was in favor of the bill.

Helped 9,000 Children in One Year.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless to-day will celebrate at 936 Woodycrest Avenue the close of the seventy-ninth year of its work for children. The exercises will open at 11 o'clock. An address will be made by the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, D. D., pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. After luncheon is served the 214 children of the home will give songs and recitations in the chapel. The lower floor will be filled with exhibits of class and manual training work done in the eleven schools of the society by the 9,000 children who have attended this year.

SUBWAY JUNCTION NO NEARER FIXING

Hearing Brings Out Nothing Definite, McAneny Urging 33d Street Connection.

LEXINGTON AVENUE FIGHTS

Wants Its Line to Go to Fourteenth St. and Says It Has Spent Money in Anticipation of Extension.

To ascertain the feeling of the public on the exact place at which the new Lexington Avenue subway should make a junction with the present Interborough Park Avenue line, the Public Service Commission held a joint hearing with the transit committee of the Board of Estimate yesterday afternoon. All the Commissioners except Commissioner Cram were present, and with them sat Borough Presidents McAneny, Miller, and Cromwell.

The hearing turned out to be very one-sided. Though the Forty-second Street Subway Association was well represented in the audience, only one of its members expressed its desire for a connection either at Forty-second or at Fortieth Street. Borough President McAneny expressed his own leaning toward the connection at Thirty-third Street, and most of the speakers were there to strengthen him in his view of the situation.

Thus, Jacob A. Cantor, who represents a number of the property owners along Lexington Avenue, began the discussion by laying stress on the fact that the Public Service Commission let a contract for the construction of the Lexington Avenue line from Fortieth to Twenty-sixth Street to the Bradley Construction Company, and that relying on this, as they had every right to do, the property owners began to alter their buildings at considerable expense to meet the new conditions this to be created.

"But there is a larger way of looking at the situation," Mr. Cantor went on. "There is the great east side above Fourteenth Street to be considered. It is in need of development, and large factories are being built daily. It is important that it should have rapid transit."

Mr. Cantor had the idea that if the Lexington Avenue line were continued as far south as Fourteenth Street a connection might be made with the H. R. T. line across the river at that point.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser held the same views, and insisted no matter how many lines were built they would soon become congested.

It was brought out that all that the Bradley Construction Company had done on the contract below Fortieth Street, which has given life to the plan for extending the Lexington Avenue line, amounted to $100,000. Mr. McAneny said that he looked with a good deal of favor on building to Thirty-third Street and putting a station at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

He compared the estimated cost of building the three different connections. If the real estate for the diagonal station at Forty-second Street could be procured at a reasonable figure, a two-platform station could be constructed there for a little under $7,000,000. The cost of making the connection at Thirty-third or Thirty-second Street would be about $250,000 more or a little more than $7,000,000, and the connection through Fortieth Street, which is the present commission plan, would cost $5,000,000.

Then the question was raised of the continuance of the present service of the Interborough at Park Avenue, across Forty-second Street, and up Broadway, and Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the commission, said flatly that the company believed it would be impracticable as it would limit the service on both the east and west side trunk lines.

Dr. John A. Wyeth appeared in support of the Thirty-third Street plan, and then the views of the Forty-second Street Subway Association were put forward. It believed in either the Forty-second or the Fortieth Street connection, and it was pointed out that the arguments based on the need of the development of Lexington Avenue were fallacious. Fourth Avenue had already been developed and was full of tall buildings below Thirty-fourth Street. That was no reason for depriving it of rapid transit, as it had been developed on the assumption that the present means or communication would continue. If it was necessary to develop the district to the east, it was argued that it could be done by the elevated railroads.

The hearing was then adjourned.

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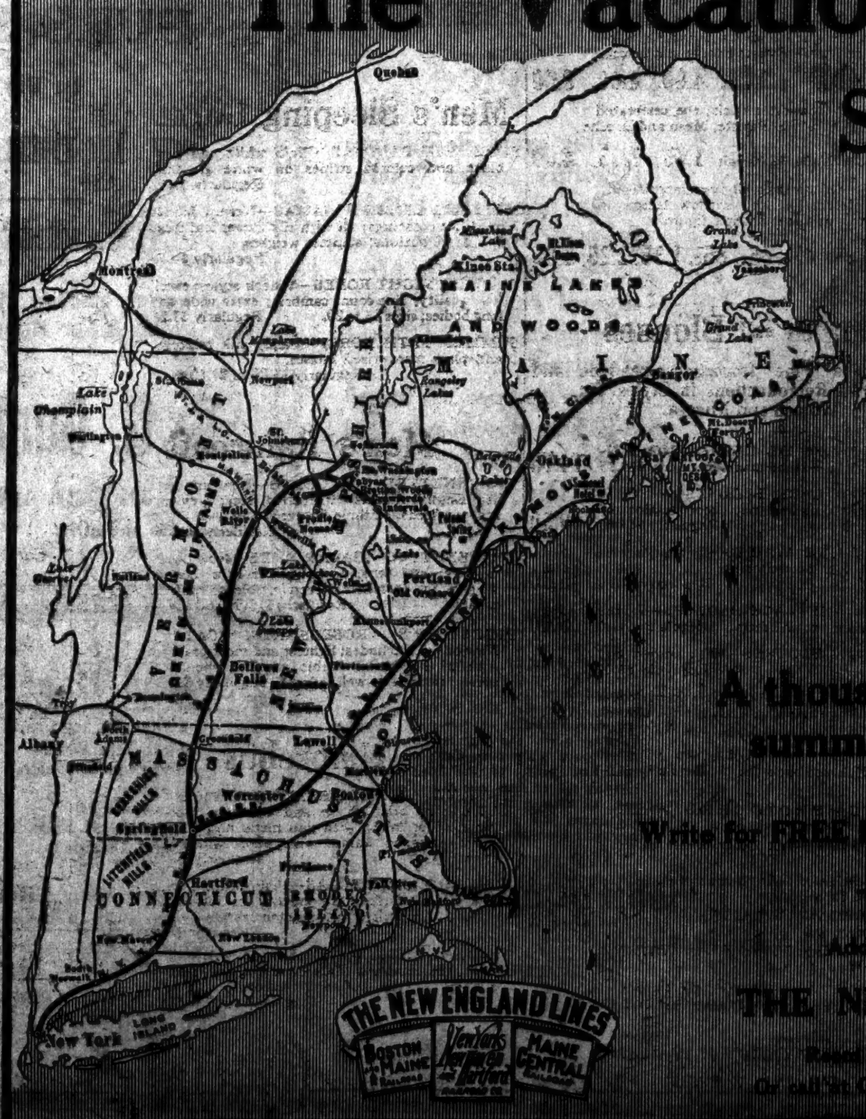

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FOUNDED 1827 — FOUNDED 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Special Summer Sale Extraordinary

of High Grade Merchandise Will Be Held

To-Day (Wednesday) and Thursday, May 14th and 15th

Unusual preparations have been made for this first Special Summer Sale Extraordinary and we desire to direct attention to the superior character and seasonable Merchandise offered and particularly to the Most Substantial Reductions from the regular prices.

Women's Hosiery and Underwear

Suitable Summer Weights—very superior qualities—decided reductions from the regular stock prices.

BLACK GAUZE SILKOLINE HOSE—Double soles, heels and toes. Reg. price 85c. pair 39c

PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Gauze and medium weight; black and colors. Regularly $1.75 and $2.25 pair 95c

SHEER GAUZE LISLE HOSE—Black, colored embroidered insteps. Regularly $1.00 and $1.25 pair 50c

PURE SILK VESTS—Low neck; sleeveless. Regularly $1.00 each 69c

MILANESE SILK UNION SUITS—French band top and embroidered fronts; fully reinforced. Regularly $5.75 each 4.50

GAUZE LISLE UNION SUITS—Hem top; tight knee; or lace trimmed. Regularly $1.00 each 69c

GAUZE LISLE UNION SUITS—Swiss ribbed hem top, or hand crocheted fronts. Reg. $1.35 each 1.00

Children's Underwear

CHILDREN'S SOCKS—Fancy stripes, checks and plaids; all desirable colorings. Regularly 35c and 50c pair. (box 6 for 95c) 25c

CHILDREN'S GAUZE MERINO UNDERWEAR—White only. Regularly $1.00 each 50c

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' UNDERVESTS—Swiss ribbed-lisle; low neck. Regularly $3.00 dozen; ½ dozen for 75c

BOYS' GAUZE BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR Regularly 55c each 25c

Women's Summer Dresses

Value $8.00 to $14.00

Consisting of 2000 Dresses of entirely new models just from the workrooms, of the most desirable Summer fabrics, **Lingerie, Zephyr, Gingham, Cotton Voile, Lorraine Tissue and Cotton Eponge,** in white and dainty colorings, some hand embroidered or attractively trimmed with lace and embroidery.

The regular prices of these Dresses would be 8.00 to 14.00 each.

Special on Wednesday and Thursday

4.50 and 5.50

Printed Satin Foulards

(Imported)

in a large variety of designs and colorings—made exclusively for Arnold, Constable & Co. They are all double width—from 42 to 50 inch—all Lyons dyed and printed—and are from our regular retail stock, reduced in price for this sale.

Regular Prices: **$3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00** and **$5.50** per yard

All at **1.50** yard

Waist Patterns and Robes

100 UNMADE WAIST PATTERNS—Of fine French batiste; elaborately drawn work and hand embroidery. Value $6.75 3.95

50 UNMADE LINEN ROBES—Of fine grade medium weight pure Irish linen; beautifully hand embroidered; variety of designs. Value $16.50 10.50

Cotton Dress Fabrics

150 PIECES OF FRENCH RATINES—44 inches wide; finest imported quality; large variety of black and white stripes; also two-toned effects. Value $1.75 yard 90c

2500 YARDS WHITE CORDUROY PIQUE—27 inches wide; suede finish; three sizes corda. Value 50c yard 27c

CREPE CRYSTALINES—38 inches wide; an entirely new and very attractive silk and cotton fabric; in a variety of colors, also white or black. Value 85c yard 58c

3000 YARDS EFLEURE VOILE—27 inches wide; in a large assortment of floral effects; also white with black polka dots. Regular 50c yard 35c

4500 YARDS HIGH GRADE DRESS GINGHAMS—32 inches wide; in stripes, checks, plaids and plain colors. Reg. 25c and 30c quality 18c

275 PIECES SOFT FINISH NAINSOOK—39 inches wide. Reg. $2.25 piece of 12 yards 1.75

Important Lace Sale

This Season's Imported Net Top Laces, in the Latest and Most Effective Designs, at 50% Less than the regular prices.

ECRU NET TOP LACES—
8-inch Galoons. Regularly $2.50 yard 1.25
12 inch Edgings. Regularly $2.90 yard 1.45
14 inch Flouncings. Regularly $3.95 yard 1.95

WHITE NET TOP LACES—
5 inch Galoons. Regularly $2.75 yard 1.35
10 inch Edgings. Regularly $3.00 yard 1.50
24 inch Flouncings. Regularly $4.50 yard 2.25

Glace and Fabric Gloves

Latest Summer Styles for Women and Misses.

GLACE—20 button length; white only. Value $4.50 pair 3.25

GLACE—16 button length; white only. Value $3.50 pair 2.65

GLACE—1 clasp; PK, all white, and white with black stitching. Value $1.50 pair 95c

GLACE—1 clasp; very light weight; tan and white. Value $1.25 pair 95c

GLACE—2 clasp; Regis quality; real French kid; new shades; also black and white. Value $1.50 pair 95c

DOESKIN—1 clasp; white only. Value $1.25 pair 95c

DOESKIN—8 button length; Biarritz; white only. Value $2.25 pair 1.75

DOESKIN—12 button length; white only. Value $2.50 pair 1.95

CHAMOIS LISLE—1 clasp; fine quality; colors: pongee, light mode and white. Value $1.25 pair 85c

CHAMOIS LISLE—16 button length; finest quality; colors: white, pongee and natural. Value $1.25 pair 85c

"LA SYLPHE" PURE SILK GLOVES—16 button length; Paris point embroidery, double finger tips. Value $1.25 pair 85c

PURE SILK—16 button length; handsomely embroidered, also fancy mesh; colors: pongee, light and dark tan, also black. Value $3.00 pair 1.65

Bathing Suits and Sweaters

Women's and Misses' Latest 1913 Models—Many New and Striking Effects, Confined Exclusively to Arnold, Constable & Co.

BATHING SUITS—In the new silhouette model; fancy waist; skirt slashed or round; trimmed with ratine, Bulgarian or contrasting shades of silk; in mohair, satin, taffeta and showerproof foulard. Regularly $5.00, $6.50, $8.50, $10.00— 3.95. 5.00. 6.75. 7.75

SEASIDE OR BATH ROBES—Of terry cloth, or Turkish towelling. Regularly $3.95, $5.00, $6.50, $8.50, $10.00, 2.95. 3.75. 4.25. 5.95. 7.95

SWEATERS—Of fine Australian wool; in a variety of smart, new summer models; either coat, Norfolk or Balkan; in Emerald, Harvard, Peacock, Heather, Smoke, Olive, Oxford and White. Regularly $5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $9.00 3.75. 4.50. 5.95. 6.50

Corsets and Brassieres

CORSETS—On the newest lines; low bust; long straight hip; designed and made expressly for A. C. & Co.; in Coutil, Batiste, Broche and Tricot. Regularly $8.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00 pair 2.25. 4.00. 6.00. 8.00

CORSETS—In the newest models; the celebrated "J. B." and "Florita"; in Batiste, Mesh and Broche Regularly $3.00, $5.00, $8.00 pair 1.65. 2.75. 4.00

BRASSIERES—Of nainsook, all-over embroidered, linen embroidered, net and shadow laces; all modeled to suit the silhouette figure. Reg. 65c, 85c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.75, $2.95 45c. 65c. 85c. 1.35. 2.25. 2.65

Waists and Blouses

Latest Models Fine Imported Creations and Our Own Reproductions in Styles for Women and Misses.

IMPORTED CREPE DE CHINE AND LINGERIE WAISTS—Hand made. Regularly $19.75 14.75

FINE SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—With accordeon plaited net; reproduction of foreign model. Regularly $15.00 10.50

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS—Trimmed with shadow lace and hemstitching. Regularly $7.75 5.50

CREAM NET AND LACE BLOUSES—In the three models; new color effects. Regularly $7.50 5.00

HABUTAI SILK BLOUSES—With corded and lace trimmings. Regularly $6.00 4.50

WASH SILK BLOUSES—With Robespierre collar and frills; also batiste and French voile blouses. Regularly $3.00 2.00

VOILE BLOUSES—Front, collar and cuffs embroidered; tucked back. Regularly $2.50 1.35

ALL-OVER EMBROIDERED VOILE BLOUSES—In white and colors.
VOILE BLOUSES—With Robespierre collar and frills.
BATISTE BLOUSES—With Swiss embroidery; lace trimmed collar.
EMBROIDERED VOILE WAISTS—With lace insertings.
ALL-OVER EMBROIDERED VOILE WAISTS—High neck.
VOILE WAISTS—Trimmed with fine shadow lace. Regularly $2.00 each
95c

Men's Pure Silk Shirts

CREPE DE CHINE SHIRTS—Made in finest custom manner, from highest grade rich heavy qualities; choicest and most desirable patterns; sizes 14 to 18. Regularly $8.00 4.95

HEAVY TUB SILK SHIRTS—Entirely new lot; made to our special order from our own finest satin striped bright silk shirtings; fine patterns and color combinations; sizes 14 to 18. Regularly $6.50 3.95

PURE SILK SHIRTS—New lot of heavy weight and serviceable quality shirtings; hair line and all over stripes on light grounds; many novelty satin stripes; finest custom finish; sizes 14 to 18. Regularly $5.00 3.45

PURE SILK SHIRTS—Good weight tub silks, unusually neat patterns; light and medium effects; a firm, crisp silk that wears well; sizes 14 to 18. Regularly $4.50 2.95

WHITE SILK SHIRTS—Pleated or plain fronts with neck bands or soft collar attached; excellent qualities and unusually well made. Regularly $5.00 3.45

WHITE TUCKED SILK SHIRTS—Fine grade Habutai; made with soft cuffs; detachable buttons; suitable for dress occasions. Regularly $5.00 3.45

Men's Silk Mixed Shirts

SILK MULL TUCKED SHIRTS—White for dress or tuxedo wear; with detachable buttons for studs; plain colors, as the newest novelty for every day use; very sheer and unusually well made. Regularly $4.00 2.65

SILK AND LISLE SHIRTS—Very newest of these popular and serviceable shirtings; exceptional patterns and colorings; first time shown in ready-to-wear shirts. Regularly $3.50 2.65

SILK AND COTTON SHIRTS—All over Russian cords, on blue, lavender, grey and tan grounds; two-thirds silk throughout; all solid or self-coloring. Regularly $3.00 1.95

Men's Silk Neckwear

OPEN END KNITTED NECKWEAR—Accordion stitch, in the newest patterns. Regularly $3.00 1.50

ACCORDION KNITTED NECKWEAR Specially fine grades; all hand frame makes. Regularly $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 75c

Men's Underwear

MERCERIZED LISLE THREAD—Fine quality and sheer ribbed garments; white athletic shirts and knee drawers; short sleeved shirts and ankle drawers. Regularly $1.25 each 90c

LISLE THREAD, Athletic Styles—Ribbed and close fitting, white, sleeveless shirts and knee drawers; light weights. Regularly $1.00 each 70c

WHITE LISLE UNION SUITS—Perfect fitting and well made; all knee lengths and sleeveless. Regularly $1.50 suit 1.15

Men's Sleeping Garments

PURE SILK PAJAMAS—Plain white and neat black and colored stripes on white grounds. Regularly $7.50 4.50

SILK AND LINEN PAJAMAS—Newest fabrics in choice colorings; all with silk clover leaf frogs and pearl buttons; summer weights. Regularly $4.50 3.25

SUMMER NIGHT ROBES—V neck styles; excellent quality, fine count cambric; extra wide and long bodies; sizes 15 to 20. Regularly $1.25 75c

SUMMER BATH ROBES—Fancy silk mixtures and plain mercerized fabrics. Regularly $5.00 to $7.50 each 3.15

Men's Raincoats

CRAVENETTED TOP COATS—New and stylish English models with belted back; grey and brown tweeds; suitable for every day use. Regularly $22.50 15.00

CRAVENETTED GABARDINES—New grey mixtures and tans; no rubber or odor; correct weights for present use; convertible or military collars. Regularly $16.50 and $19.50 12.75

PRIESTLEY'S "ROSEBERRY" COATS—New olive tan shades; lightest and most practical coat of its kind; double through shoulders; perfect fitting and well tailored. Regularly $12.75 8.75

Men's Umbrellas—Canes

TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS—Handles of buck-horn, briar, furze and imported woods; mounted or inlaid with gun metal and sterling silver; paragon frames with pure twilled silk coverings. Regularly $5.00 2.95

PURE SILK UMBRELLAS—Plain straight hooks and crooks of the most popular natural woods; pure silk coverings on paragon frames. Regularly $3.00 2.10

WALKING STICKS—Imported novelties; plain and silver trimmed Malacca and other desirable styles; all Prince of Wales crooks. Regularly $1.50, $2.00 1.00

Table Cloths and Napkins

A Manufacturer's Sample Line of Serviceable Genuine Irish Damask. One-third below our regular prices

TABLE CLOTHS—2 x 2 yards. Regularly $3.50 each 2.65

TABLE CLOTHS—2 x 2½ yards. Regularly $5.00 each 3.35

TABLE CLOTHS—2 x 3 yards. Regularly $5.50 each 4.00

NAPKINS—To match. Regularly $4.75, $5.00 dozen 3.50. 3.60

ODD NAPKINS—Not matching. Regularly $4.75, $5.50, $6.00 doz. 3.50. 4.00. 4.35

DINNER NAPKINS—Full size. Regularly $7.50 dozen 5.00

Huck Towels

600 Dozen Huck Towels, with plain and Damask borders; hemstitched ends. Regularly $4.75 and $6.00 dozen 3.35 and 4.75

Summer Bedding

FINE WOOL BLANKETS—Single Bed Size. Regularly $4.75, $5.50, $6.50 pair 3.50. 4.25. 4.85

Double Bed Size. Regularly $5.25, $6.50 pair 4.00. 4.85

Extra Dble. Size. Regularly $8.25 pair 6.85

COMFORTABLES—French nainsook top; wool filled; full size. Regularly $5.00 3.75

COMFORTABLES—Silkoline top; silk border; wool filled; full size. Regularly $5.00 3.65

Regularly $5.50 4.25

COMFORTABLES—Persian effects; fine cotton filling; full size. Regularly $1.85 1.50

BED SPREADS—Light weight dimity bed spreads Single Bed size. Regularly $1.65 1.30

Double Bed size. Regularly $2.20 1.65

Linen Sheets and Cases

Of exceptional wearing qualities—heavy round thread linen of Irish manufacture, much underpriced.

SHEETS—Hemstitched—Single Bed. Regularly $9.00 pair 6.65

SHEETS—Hemstitched—Double Bed. Regularly $10.50 pair 8.00

PILLOW CASES—Hemstitched. Regularly $2.50 pair 1.75

PILLOW CASES—Hand embroidered. Regularly $2.75 pair 1.85

Cotton Sheets and Cases

1-3 below regular prices.

SHEETS—"CLYDESDALE"—Our High Grade Quality.

	Plain Hem.	Hemstitched.
Size 63x 99	65c each	80c each
Size 72x 99	72c each	85c each
Size 81x 99	78c each	90c each
Size 90x 99	85c each	95c each
Size 90x108	95c each	1.05 each

PILLOW CASES "CLYDESDALE" Our High Grade Quality

	Plain Hem.	Hemstitched.
Size 42x38½	17c each	22c each
Size 45x38½	18c each	23c each
Size 50x38½	20c each	25c each
Size 54x38½	23c each	28c each

The above very superior sheets and pillow cases are particularly suited to summer needs.

500 Oriental Rugs

At 33 1-3 Under Regular Prices.

Carabahs, Silky Beluchistans, Afghans, Caucasian and Khurdish Weaves.

Sizes averaging from 2.6x4.6 to 3.8x6.6

6.50 to 35.00

Kermanshahs and Sarouks

About 100 Select Pieces.

Average size 4.0x6.8.

52.50 to 100.00

Regular prices $80.00 to $150.00

India and Turkish Carpets

100 Carpets in very select designs and colors.

Size 6x9	Size 8x10	Size 9x12
110.00	160.00	220.00

One-third off the above regular prices.

Women's Undermuslins

Special Sale Extraordinary of Dainty Summer Models, Copies of Latest French Shapes and Styles for Present Mode of Dress. Especially Underpriced for this Sale.

NIGHT GOWNS—Of cotton crepe; in white, pink, blue or fancy stripe. Regularly $1.25 95c

NIGHT GOWNS—Of fine nainsook; trimming of lace or embroidery. Regularly $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.95, $3.75, $5.00 75c. 95c. 1.45. 1.95. 2.75. 3.95

CORSET COVERS—Of fine nainsook; lace or embroidery trimming. Regularly 75c, $1.25, $1.75 50c. 95c. 1.25

PETTICOATS—Of cotton crepe or nainsook; lace, net or embroidery trimmed. Regularly $1.25, $1.95, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00 95c. 1.45. 1.95. 2.45. 3.95

COMBINATIONS (Drawer or Skirt) Of cotton crepe or fine nainsook. Regularly $1.50, $2.00, $2.95, $3.75 95c. 1.45. 1.95. 2.75

PRINCESS SLIPS—Of fine nainsook; silhouette or with underlay; lace and embroidery trimmed. Regularly $4.50, $6.00, $7.50, $10.00 2.95. 3.95. 5.45. 7.45

DRAWERS—Of nainsook or cotton crepe; embroidery or lace trimmed. Regularly 65c, 95c, $1.25, $2.00 45c. 65c. 95c. 1.50

BRIDAL SETS (Two Piece) Gown and combination of fine nainsook. Regularly $5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $10.00 3.50. 4.50. 5.50. 7.95

Women's Furnishings

Summer Accessories for City and Country.

SILK PETTICOATS—Of Crepe de Chine, Messaline, Silk Jersey Top and Habutai Silk. Regularly $5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $10.00 3.50. 4.75. 5.95. 7.50

KIMONOS—Of figured crepe. Regularly $1.25, $2.00, $2.50 95c. 1.65. 1.95

KIMONOS—Of fine lawn; dotted Swiss and dimity. Regularly $3.00, $4.50, $6.00, $8.50 2.25. 3.50. 4.50. 6.50

KIMONOS—Of figured or plain silks; full model or empire accordion pleated skirt. Regularly $5.00, $7.50, $10.00 3.95, 5.75, 6.45

DRESSING SACQUES—Of figured lawn; Swiss or voile; in Empire or Geisha models. Regularly $1.00, $1.25, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 75c. 95c. 1.35. 1.45. 1.75

DRESSING SACQUES—Of albatross; high neck; roll collar and cuff; embroidered scallop. Regularly $3.50 2.75

DRESSING SACQUES—Of albatross; fancy model; lace trimming. Regularly $5.00 3.95

Linen Handkerchiefs

Men's and Women's.

WOMEN'S PURE LINEN ⅛ and ¼ inch hem. Regularly $2.25 dozen 1.35

WOMEN'S HAND EMBROIDERED On pure linen. Regularly $6.00 dozen 3.00

MEN'S PURE LINEN ⅛ and ¼ inch hem. Regularly $4.00 dozen 2.95

MEN'S PURE LINEN ¼ and ½ inch hem. Regularly $7.00 dozen 4.65

Parasols and Umbrellas

IMPORTED PONGEE NOVELTY PARASOLS—All silk lined, plain or with polka dots, all colors; finest English maple handles. Regularly $6.00 3.95

IMPORTED PLAIN COLOR PARASOLS—The newest French shadings; all pure silk mounted on novelty sticks, with rich wood handles. Regularly $5.00 3.65

ALL SILK PARASOLS—Most unusual collection of pongee; black and white stripes, changeables, plain colorings, and many novelties. Reg. $2.75 1.85

TAFFETA SILK UMBRELLAS—Handles of sterling silver trimmed; pimento, gun metal, horn, carved and inlaid mounts; paragon frame with a very serviceable taffeta silk. Reg. $5.00 to $6.00 3.75

TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS—Handles of mission and natural woods; plain or sterling trimmings; fine twilled silk on paragon frame. Regularly $3.00 2.10

Leather Goods

For Men and Women—All Entirely New Styles—Most Dependable Makes.

WOMEN'S HANDBAGS—Best grades only; all imported frames; long and deep shapes; exceptionally fine leathers; finished in gilt, German silver, or gun metal; two-piece fittings. Regularly $6.50, $7.50, $8.00 4.50

WOMEN'S HANDBAGS—Fine qualities; excellent shapes; top and back strap purses with sterling trimmings included in the lot. Regularly $4.50 2.95

TRAVELING TOILET CASES—For men and women; various shapes and styles; all complete fittings and compact cases, suitable for auto or traveling use. Regularly $7.50 5.50

BLACK TRAVELING BAGS—Black walrus and pigskin; finest grades only; leather lined; 16, 17, 18 inches. Regularly $14.25 10.50

RATTAN SUIT CASES—Light or dark shades; strong, light and serviceable; brass locks and trimmings. Regularly $5.00 3.95

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION. PHONE—GRAMERCY 5100

Broadway & 19th Street.

THESE SPECIAL SALE GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES WILL NOT BE SENT C. O. D. OR ON APPROVAL.

The Engine that has the Punch

It's the silent Knight and it's in the new

Edwards-Knight

Noiseless, Economical in Gas and Oil. Quick Starting. Develops more power, best hill climber, runs slow or fast with same ease, no pounding when starting or on hills, increases in efficiency and quietness the longer you use it. This is what you get in this wonderful car.

We want you to come see it.

EDWARDS MOTOR CAR CO.,
U. S. Rubber Building, 4th Floor,
59th St. & Broadway, New York.
Newark Branch, 299 Central Ave.

Buying clothes is something like buying coal; you might not think so; but consider it a minute. You pay for your coal for personal use at home, say, $7.50 to $8 a ton. What do you pay for? You expect something more than 2000 pounds of coal; if that's all you buy, you can get it for $2; same kind of a ton.

But you pay three or four times the price for the thing the scales dont show. And if anybody tried to persuade you to pay $10 or $12 a ton for coal, "mined-to-order," you'd laugh at him.

It's a good deal the same with clothes. We advise you to buy ours at $25 or more. You can buy clothes for very much less; you can pay a good deal more to have them "made-to-order." But you'll get real value for your money at $25, $30, $35, $40; you're foolish to pay big prices when these clothes are ready.

We make suits to sell at $18 and $20; ready clothes are best for you.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

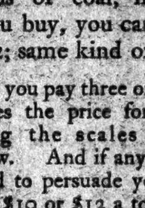
These good clothes for sale in New York by

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.

We announce with Pleasure Reduction in Price

HOTEL ASTOR COFFEE

Now—35c Per Pound



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Importers New York

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RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING
In Fire-Proof Building
FIRE PROOF STORAGE
For Household Goods.
Founded in 1863.
TELEPHONE
3567 COLUMBUS

SWARTZ LAYS BARE TAXICAB GRAFT LEVY

Company's Vice President Shows the List of Pass Holders to Grand Jury.

SENT OUT BOGUS RECEIPTS

Police Inspectors Titus and Dooley and License Chief Wallace Deny Accepting Free Rides.

Vice President and General Manager Harry P. Swartz of the Yellow Taxicab Company went to the Criminal Court Building yesterday to tell to Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier and to the Grand Jury the story of his company's long struggle to dominate the taxicab situation in New York.

In the first place the company had to check out a large portion of the money taken in from the private stand privileges to the hotel corporations and then it had to check out a great deal more in the form of ride-as-you-please passes to hotel managers, assistant managers, proprietors, and the friends of proprietors.

After taking care of all these persons then came the traffic policemen who had frequent birthdays and who could aid or damage Yellow Taxicab traffic very much. In addition to the police there were the Aldermen with friends in need of jobs and retainers in need of patronage that could not be filled in the regular municipal employment.

After all these obstructions had been met and overcome more or less there was the License Bureau with its power to be blind when too many yellow taxicabs were at a private stand and to be very alert when some other company's cabs were stopped where they ought not to be. There was the railroad business, also, which was a problem by itself, and, finally, there was the Board of Aldermen with its plans to abolish private stands altogether and legislate large slices off the profits of the taxicab business in general.

Vice President Swartz carried with him into the Criminal Court Building a list of pass holders. The list bore the remarkable title "One Hundred Per Cent. Free List." Mr. Swartz explained that it was so called because, per cent. off, there were many who rode at 50 per cent. and 25 per cent. off, making it necessary to distinguish. Mr. Swartz, upon leaving the Grand Jury room, said the free riding would amount to $30,000 a year, and that reports placing it at $200,000 were wrong.

An incident of the day's development was that while the Yellow Taxicab Vice President was explaining how this ride-as-you-please system worked to the Grand Jury, two police inspectors who were said to have enjoyed immunities from settling with the taxi drivers after rides, were showing receipts to Police Commissioner Waldo to prove that they had really paid for their taxicab rides.

Mr. Swartz, however, threw light on the receipts. He explained that taxicab riders, who enjoyed the privileges of the 100 per cent. free list received as a matter of course each month receipted bills for all their rides. These bills were sent the taxicab company official said, merely as a matter of form, in order to allow the free rider to check up his rides and see if anyone was abusing his privilege.

"I would be very glad," said Mr. Du Vivier, when informed of this explanation of the policemen, "to have them come down here and tell me under oath that they have paid their bills for charges appearing against them in the loose-leaf ledger account."

The decision of Mr. Waldo to take a hand in the taxicab investigation was arrived at yesterday morning when he learned through the morning papers that the names of Inspector George F. Titus, in charge of the Traffic Squad; Inspector Robert E. Dooley, in charge of the Fifteenth Inspection District which takes in Coney Island; Capt. Thomas H. Murphy, in command of the Coney Island Police Station, and Capt. William F. Day of the West 152d Street Police Station had figured in the Yellow Taxicab Company's ledger. The Commissioner sent out for the four policemen named.

Inspector Titus, who was the first to call on Mr. Waldo, admitted that he had a charge account with the Yellow Taxicab Company, but said his total rides for four months amounted only to $11.60. This bill he could show, he said, that he had paid. He averaged it up for the period it had been running and found that it amounted to 10 cents a day, which was something to be figured was hardly worth making anybody worry.

Inspector Titus was very positive in his statements that he had never accepted any gratuity from the Yellow Taxicab Company or any other taxicab company.

Chief Wallace of the Bureau of Licenses emphatically denied that he had ever used a taxicab "without paying for its use just like everybody else." He said it was "infamous" to couple his name with the taxicab company ledger.

The Grand Jury became so interested in the testimony given by Mr. Swartz in addition to those who rode at 100 that it had no time to hear other officers and employes of the Yellow Taxicab Company, who had been summoned. They were asked to return this morning to tell their stories.

Other witnesses will be heard this morning by Alderman Grimm's Committee on Taxicabs. They will be asked about free riders, about the employment of political retainers as chauffeurs, and about conferences alleged to have been held in an uptown restaurant. They will also be questioned about any influence hotel proprietors may have exerted to have the private stand situation remain unchanged in any new ordinance reported by the committee.

Alderman Brush of Brooklyn, a member of the minority of Alderman Grimm's Committee, was a caller on Mr. Du Vivier. He said the committee, he felt sure, was through with obstructive tactics and would recommend a taxicab ordinance for consideration at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday. He said he was confident the ordinance would be unanimously reported, and would probably pass at the meeting a week from Tuesday.

Ex-Alderman John J. Meagher, another caller, submitted a report drawn up while he was a member of the committee named to draft a taxicab ordinance. He said that if an ordinance similar to the Mayor's ordinance passed it would mean that three times as many taxicabs as were now used would be put on the streets and everybody would call taxicabs instead of waiting for street cars.

FOUR MEN BURNED IN JERSEY REFINERY

James Payton, Head of an Installation Crew, Is Expected to Die.

OTHERS INJURED SERIOUSLY

Roof Mysteriously Was Blown Off in Jersey City Castor Oil Factory—Spectators Escape.

Four men were burned severely, one with fatal results, shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the heart of the manufacturing part of Jersey City, when gasoline and naphtha fumes in the refining plant of the Baker Castor Oil Company, at the corner of Bay and Washington Streets, were ignited and caused an explosion, which was felt everywhere in a radius of half a mile. Scores of workmen and girls from nearby factories who gathered about the building narrowly escape being buried under the corrugated iron which had been the roof of the three-story concrete structure.

During the noon hour the streets near the water front are crowded, and many of the employes of the castor oil company take their dinner pails into a yard opening upon the refinery plant. Foreman James Payton, employed by E. Scott & Co., machinery manufacturers, of Fall River, Mass., was directing yesterday a group of workmen who were erecting a new tank and connecting machinery. Payton's firm had sold recently a quantity of new apparatus to the Baker Company. With Payton in the refinery were John Mahon of 402 Ocean Avenue, John Driscoll of 357 Henderson Street, and Edward Brady of 189 Railroad Avenue, all employed by the Baker Company.

At 12:37 there was a deafening roar, and the entire iron roof of the refinery was blown off. Scores of persons narrowly missed being crushed under the heavy pieces of roofing, and the crowd scattered in a panic as a shower of concrete blocks followed the metal.

Then it was seen that flames were coming from the shattered windows. When the firemen arrived the fire had died out as quickly as it had appeared. In the building Payton and his three companions were found unconscious. Payton and Brady had been thrown into the machinery by the explosion, and the flames from gases had burned all their clothing from their bodies with the exception of their heavy leather boots.

As the ambulance from St. Francis's Hospital was on its way to the scene of the accident, the Rev. Father Edward Glennon of Pittsburgh, Penn., was walking along Morgan Street on his way to visit his parents, who reside in Bright Street. The young priest, who had just arrived in town, saw a crowd of excited men and women rushing after the ambulance and learned that there had been an explosion.

Thrusting his suitcase into the hands of a policeman, the athletic young clergyman gave chase to the ambulance and succeeded in overtaking it and clambering on board the rear step. As soon as the physicians had dressed the injuries of the four victims, Father Glennon knelt on the sidewalk and administered the last rites of the Church to Payton and Brady. Father Glennon then boarded the ambulance in which Driscoll was taken away, and assisted the surgeon until they got to the hospital. There the priest heard the bedside confessions of Driscoll and Mahon and administered absolution.

At St. Francis's Hospital Brady died shortly before 7 o'clock last night. It was said later that Payton had recovered consciousness, and that his condition showed a slight improvement. Both Brady and Payton in addition to their severe burns had sustained serious lacerations of the arms, legs, and body.

LOEB FAILS OF ELECTION.

Century Association Committee Says It Was Because of His Views.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute, one of the leading investigators in biological research in the country, had been proposed for membership in the Century Association and that his name had not been acted upon affirmatively. In a letter addressed to the Committee on Admissions of the Century Association and sent to each of the 1,100 resident and non-resident members by Dr. J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia University, who proposed the name of Dr. Loeb for membership, Dr. Cattell makes the charge that the opposition to the election of Dr. Loeb was due to the fact that the candidate was a Jew.

In the letter Dr. Cattell says that Dr. Loeb himself, as soon as he learned that two members of the association were opposed to his election, had written asking his sponsor to withdraw his name. The Committee on Admissions, which, under the by-laws of the organization, is obliged to consider two negative votes a rejection in the case of any candidate, also suggested to Dr. Cattell to withdraw Dr. Loeb's name, he says, but this he declined to do. The nomination of Dr. Loeb by Dr. Cattell had been seconded by Dr. Simon Flexner and indorsed, among others, by Edmund B. Wilson, T. H. Morgan, Graham Lusk, W. G. MacCullum, Bashford Dean, C. G. Kidder, F. M. Pierce, Philip Sawyer, Charles Baskerville, and Charles H. Strong.

On behalf of the Committee on Admissions it was denied that Dr. Loeb's race or religious faith had any bearing on the opposition to his election to the Century Association. To emphasize this, it was pointed out that many of the Century's members were Jews, and that it included such men as Dr. Simon Flexner, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. Felix Adler, and others less well known. The opposition to Dr. Loeb, it was said, had been based on personal reasons in no way reflecting upon his character but such as seemed to conflict with the requirements of membership in the Century Association. Among these were instanced certain strong predilections for Socialism.

Dr. Loeb, among other important biological discoveries, became famous several years ago by achieving the artificial fertilization of the eggs of a sea-urchin. Since then he has been working on the theory that the artificial creation of protoplasmic life is possible. In his work at the Rockefeller Institute he has been closely associated with Dr. Simon Flexner and Dr. Alexis Carrel.

98 LAW STUDENTS PASS STATE TEST

Names of the Successful Candidates Certified to the Appellate Division.

ONE WOMAN ON THE LIST

Their Admission to Bar Will Follow Character and Qualification Investigation.

The State Board of Law Examiners has certified to the Appellate Division, First Department, the names of 97 men and one woman as having successfully passed the examination for admission to the bar. The Committee on Character for the First Department will now receive information as to the character of the persons named and as to their qualifications to be admitted to practice. This information may be sent to any member of the committee. Here is the list of candidates:

Alling, C. B.	Miller, Irving.
Auerbach, Isidor.	Martin, F. C. P.
Bissell, C. H.	Morris, S. C.
Berkowitz, Benjamin.	Moore, Benjamin.
Burke, J. F.	MacVeagh, Rogers.
Byerly, J. W.	Miller, Harry C.
Bamford, Charles H.	Marshall, James F.
Brown, H. S.	McConnell, Frank.
Chambers, H. B.	McGill, Joseph T.
Colver, F. B.	McAndrews, T. J.
Cordes, Jean T.	McAdoo, Francis H.
Crowe, T. W. A.	Nossaman, Walter L.
Cleveland, Maude E.	Nellinger, Samuel.
Conaghan, H. F.	Partridge, Hugh R.
Cohn, Benjamin H.	Poor, Wharton.
Clark, John L.	Pyle, D. H. McA.
Dunn, Daniel J.	Philbrick, Frederick.
Drenga, Robert F.	Pease, Ferdinand H.
Davidson, Julius.	Philbin, S. H.
Down, F. J. A.	Ruch, Clinton J.
De Marco, Nicolo.	Richardson, W. B.
Evans, Charles F.	Rosett, Leo J.
Ewartz, W. M.	Rothkowitz, H. B.
Elliott, D. P.	Rooms, Reginald.
Fondiller, Richard.	Rosthal, James.
Fallon, P. J.	Rothman, Max.
Feinstein, A. L.	Sellars, G. A.
Flynn, Edward J.	Sheehan, Joseph J.
Gluck, Robert M.	Schwabach, A. E.
Garrett, Guy H.	Scherer, Louis.
Goldman, Jacob.	Sunhoff, Joseph.
Hulsband, W. O.	Shirk, George S.
Hirson, Max M.	Sprung, Samuel.
Hanlon, E. K. P.	Samuels, A. S.
Healy, Charles E.	Shack, Samuel M.
Headley, Louis S.	Stephanidis, John D.
Holmes, Robert J.	Stone, W. L.
Huser Thomas P.	Soales, John N.
Handler, Daniel.	Supper, Gustave.
Hughes, Chas. E., Jr.	Tucker, Emanuel.
Jenkins, Chris A.	Ullman, Solomon.
Joseph, Lazarus.	Veneso, Thaddeus W.
Keating, Cletus.	Wooley, Frederick H.
Lippitt, Guy H.	Weber Charles J.
Lewis, Harry.	Wallerstein, S. L.
Lenitz, Herman.	Weyman, August.
Lilly, William.	Welf, Henry.
Levy, Isaac.	Walker, James J.
Lignitl, Charles C.	Zipp, Clarence S.

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TABLE DAMASKS
At Attractive Prices

The prices quoted below for reliable table linens, suitable for Summer houses and all ordinary use, are not so-called "Sale Prices," but are genuine "Factory Prices." We weave our table damasks in our own looms in Ireland and sell them direct in our various retail stores.

NAPKINS—BREAKFAST SIZE
2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 5.75, 7.50, 9.00

NAPKINS—DINNER SIZE
4.00, 4.75, 5.00, 5.25, 6.50, 7.75, 10.75, 13.00

CLOTHS

2x2	2.75,	3.00,	3.25,	3.75,	4.25,	5.00, 6.50, 8.00
2x2½	3.50,	3.75,	4.00,	4.50,	5.00,	6.25, 8.25, 10.00
2x3	4.25,	4.50,	5.00,	5.25,	6.50,	7.50, 10.00, 12.00
2¼x2¼	4.25,	6.75,	8.75,	9.00,	9.50,	10.00, 11.00, 13.50
2½x2½	4.50,	5.00,	5.25,	5.50,	6.50,	7.75, 10.00, 11.50
2½x3	5.50,	6.00,	6.25,	6.50,	8.00,	9.50, 12.25, 14.00
2½x4	7.50,	8.00,	8.50,	9.00,	10.50,	13.25, 16.75, 19.75

Please Write for Price List.

FINE FLAX TRADE MARK

373 Fifth Avenue, New York
Also of
LONDON DUBLIN BELFAST MELBOURNE
Factories:—Belfast and Warrenstown, Ireland
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THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

A Tonic For Your Business—Alco Trucks

Old John Smith has a business his father handed down to him. John is running the business the way the old man did. He has his clerks behind the dusty screen cage in the time-honored but antique office.

His books are kept the way the old man kept them. His salesmen breathe to the customers the old fashioned atmosphere of an old fashioned business. The letterheads are almost a curiosity; they are the vintage of 1880.

Out in the shipping room John's men move about with the lassitude of self-satisfied old gentlemen on a hot summer's afternoon. The men who drive John's horses consume lots of time loading and unloading the wagons. But John says he is satisfied. "Father ran the business this way" he says, "and father was successful."

Since the old man died and the day John took hold, the town has increased in size about 60 per cent. John's business has decreased about 10 per cent. *John thinks his horses are all right.*

* * *

Across the street is the business house of Henry Cook. Henry and John used to be competitors in business.

There isn't much competition now. Henry is up-to-date—very modern. His office, his salesmen, his books, his goods, all show the mark of progress. He has adding machines, cash registers, corner cutting systems.

Men going back and forth through the offices move with celerity. Out in the shipping room there is hustle.

Backed up to the shipping platform is a row of Alco motor trucks. Each has a quickly removable body. There is an extra body for every truck and while the truck is out making deliveries, the extra body is loaded; and when the truck comes in, the empty body is taken off and the loaded body placed on the truck in less than five minutes. The truck is then off again with scarcely a moment's loss of time. Henry thus eliminates a waste common to many businesses, one which for instance runs up John's cost a great deal. But, of course, John does not know of this, as he has no cost system to inform him.

Henry is doing a nice business now. He has grown with the town. He does about four times the business John does. He covers about four times the business territory John does, because his Alco trucks lead him into new fields which John could not reach by horses. People like to do business with Henry. He is responsive, alert and *keeps his delivery promises.*

* * *

John Smith and Henry Cook are common almost to every city. John needs a tonic for his business. He could tone up his business immensely if he would purchase Alco trucks and go out and get some of this trade that Henry has so steadily attracted away from him.

ALCO
Motor Trucks
6½ ton 5 ton 3½ ton 2 ton

Alco trucks are often a remedy. They liven up things. The boys that drive them are smarter, faster workers and they in turn speed up the shipping department.

The shipping boys speed up the office and the office speeds up the salesmen and everybody gets more business. Speed, more speed, is what all the John Smiths need today. They need Alco trucks—a tonic for your business. Let us show you.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, 1886 Broadway, New York

Distributors of Alco Motor Trucks and Alco Motor Cars for the American Locomotive Company

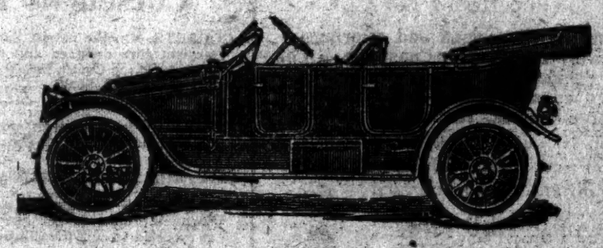
Franklin Facts

That can't be explained away

WHEN we say baldly that Franklin Balanced Construction saves 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. weight without losing a fraction of safety or reliability, and actually gains in durability—*does that interest you?*

When we say that Franklin decreased weight (a net saving of 1000 to 1200 lbs. compared with all other cars of equal power and size) has proven in actual contests to add 100 per cent. to tire life and mileage—*does that interest you?*

When we say Franklin Minimized Weight increases gasoline mileage at least 100 per cent.—*does that interest you?*



Franklin Six "38," a commodious, luxurious 5-passenger car $3600

The Franklin is a Fact-Backed Car

Franklin designers have produced the most economical car of its class in the world.

Franklin engineers have secured in "Balanced Construction" the needed medicine to reduce up-keep cost. The Franklin motor was reduced in weight. This permitted a lighter frame. They designed and perfected a resilient wood frame of laminated second-growth ash. This absorbs vibrations, and "takes up" the jars and shocks.

If a ball player knocked a home run with a steel bat, he'd wear his arm in a sling in penalty. Therefore the Franklin wood frame, which is lighter but *much* costlier than steel.

Balanced Construction has insisted on the inclusion of every worth-proven accessory. All six-cylinder Franklins are equipped with the simple, direct and positive Entz Electric Self-starter. Throw a switch and the starter picks up the load directly. A little movement of the gas throttle and the engine cuts in. You cannot stall unless you cut off both gas and starter.

When we say the Franklin is the most responsive, most economical, most luxurious car of its class—what are you going to do about it?

The Fact-Backed Franklin is made as follows:

Franklin Six "38"	$3600
Franklin Little Six "30"	2900
Franklin Four "25"	2000
Franklin "10" Runabout	1650

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.
Glenn A. Tisdale, Manager,
73rd St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York.

ANOTHER DAY OF VICTORIES FOR NEW YORK CLUBS---TENNIS---POLO---ATHLETICS

CUBS QUITE TAME WITH EVERS BENCHED

Jeff Tesreau's Speed Dims Batting Eyes of Chicagoans, Who Are Defeated, 8 to 2.

THE SCORE.

New York..	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	1	—8
Chicago...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, lf	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Shafer, cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Fletcher, ss	5	1	1	0	0	2	4	0
Doyle, 2b	3	1	2	1	0	0	4	0
Murray, rf	4	2	1	0	1	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b	5	1	3	0	0	9	0	0
Herzog, 3b	4	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Meyers, c	3	0	2	1	0	5	1	0
Wilson, c	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Tesreau, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Thorpe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	8	12	4	3	27	11	1

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, cf	5	0	1	0	2	4	0	0
Phelan, 2b	4	0	0	1	1	2	4	0
Mitchell, lf	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	0	2	2
Saier, 1b	3	1	0	1	0	7	0	1
Goode, rf	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Bridwell, ss	3	0	2	1	0	2	3	0
Archer, c	3	0	1	0	0	4	1	0
Brennahan, rf	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Toney, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reulbach, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Clymer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Leach	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	5	7	§22	11	3

*Ran for Meyers in the seventh inning.

†Batted for Toney in the seventh inning.

‡Batted for Reulbach in the ninth inning.

§Herzog out, hit by batted ball.

Two-base hits—Meyers, Bridwell. Three-base hits—Fletcher, Merkle (2). Sacrifice flies—Burns, Murray. Stolen bases—Doyle (2), Murray, Herzog (2), Tesreau, Mitchell (2). First base on errors—New York, (2). Left on bases—New York, 11; Chicago, 5. Struck out—By Tesreau, 7; by Toney, 2; by Reulbach, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 5; off Toney, 3; off Reulbach, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Tesreau (Goode); by Toney (Doyle.) Wild pitch—Toney. Hits—Off Toney, 7 in 6 innings (at bat 28); off Reulbach, 5 in 2 innings (at bat 11). Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and one minute.

Johnny Evers began three-days' suspension yesterday for an argument with Umpire Orth on Monday and the Cubs took on a lifeless aspect. They went through the nine innings, as required in the baseball regulations, against the Giants at the Polo Grounds, but from the fourth inning when the Giants went to the front, the old-time fighting spirit of the Cubs was an absent quantity. The Giants, still thirsting for base hits and runs after an extended fast from both, kept pounding out the bingles and adding runs. The final score was 8 to 2.

Jeff Tesreau's speed must be considered along with the absence of the scrappy Trojan in making the Cubs so tame. The cloudy day was just to the big fellow's liking, and the visitors took no liberties with his service at any part of the engagement. Jeff was guilty of enough wild breaks to cause trouble in a close game, but he was strong in keeping down the hits, so his wildness did not prove costly. Tesreau handed out five passes, and hit one batsman, four of these six lapses coming in the first and ninth innings. Both of the Chicago runs were started with passes. He chased seven of the visitors back to the bench on strikes.

The Giants had another prosperous afternoon in boosting their batting averages, getting a dozen safeties for a total of nineteen bases. They warmed up slowly to Toney's pitching, and then went at the Chicago boxman as they attacked Lew Richie on Monday afternoon. Toney lasted six innings, and then gave way to Ed Reulbach, who teamed up with Roger Bresnahan as his battery mate. Reulbach was an easier proposition than his predecessor, and the Giants picked as many runs and almost as many hits in the last two innings as the first six chapters while Toney occupied the mound.

Tesreau made a poor start when he passed Phelan and Mitchell in the opening frame after fanning Miller, but no damage resulted as Zimmerman tapped and Phelan was thrown out trying to steal third. In the second inning Goode was hit and Bridwell singled with one out, but Archer and Toney were easy outs. With two out in the third Mitchell singled to right, stole second, and got an extra base on Meyers's poor throw, but Saier fielded Zimmerman's grounder to Doyle, retiring the side and ending the scoring.

The Giants had two runners on base in the first inning, but could not register. In the second they went out quickly, and in the third they began to get after Toney. With one out Shafer singled past first base, and scored on Fletcher's out, and scored on Doyle's smash over Phelan's head.

The Cubs tied up the game in their half of the fourth, but the Giants quickly jumped to the front again, and from that time on the Cubs never had a look-in. Saier drew a pass, Goode fanned, and Bridwell chased Saier home with a double to left. In the Giants' half Merkle, Herzog, and Meyers singled in succession, filling the bases. Tesreau lined to Phelan and Burns hit a long fly to Miller, scoring Merkle. A pass to Shafer again filled the corners and Fletcher filed to Miller.

Doyle walked in the fifth inning, but was forced by Murray at second. Merkle's long drive to deep right field for three bases scored Murray, but Merkle was out at the plate when Herzog hit to Phelan. Herzog stole second and counted on Meyers's single to left.

The slaughter was continued in the seventh inning when Reulbach succeeded Toney, Brennahan took Archer's place, and the Giants began to test Roger's wing as soon as they got on base. Doyle singled to right, stole second, and scored on Murray's hit to left. Red talking second on the throw-in by Merkle filed to Miller. Murray stole third, and continued to the plate when Zimmerman failed to cover third base for Reulbach's throw. Herzog walked and stole second, scoring a minute later on Meyers's double to left. Thorpe went in to run for Meyers, and after Jim got to third on a low throw by Zimmerman on Tesreau's grounder, Jeff surprised everybody by stealing second. But there was no more scoring in this inning. In the eighth Shafer got a triple to right and scored on Murray's sacrifice fly to left. Merkle followed with another triple, but Herzog ran into his own batted ball for the third out.

The Cubs saw second base but once from the fourth to the ninth inning. Passes to Goode and Bridwell, a fielder's choice, and a single by Miller accounted for the Chicago run which arrived in the last inning.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburgh, 4.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Cleveland, 5.
Philadelphia at Chicago—rain.
St. Louis, 7; Washington, 6.
Boston, 6; Detroit, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto, 5; Jersey City, 2.
Rochester, 4; Providence, 2.
Baltimore, 4; Buffalo, 1.
Newark, 6; Montreal, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	6	.700
Brooklyn	16	8	.667
St. Louis	14	11	.560
Chicago	13	12	.520
New York	12	11	.522
Pittsburgh	10	16	.385
Boston	9	13	.409
Cincinnati	6	19	.240

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	5	.773
Cleveland	17	9	.654
Washington	14	9	.609
Chicago	12	12	.571
St. Louis	12	13	.480
Boston	10	15	.400
Detroit	8	19	.296
New York	7	17	.292

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	14	8	.636
Newark	13	10	.565
Baltimore	12	11	.522
Providence	11	10	.524
Rochester	11	11	.500
Toronto	10	12	.476
Montreal	9	12	.429
Jersey City	8	15	.348

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

Fordham Noses Out Wesleyan.

Fordham nosed out Wesleyan in a close game yesterday at Fordham Field by the score of 3 to 2. Two home runs and fast fielding by both teams featured the game. Wesleyan led off in scoring when Davidson's single to left tallied Markthaler on the second inning. The lead was quickly taken from the visitors in the next inning on "Joe" Sharkey's home run drive to deep centre, scoring McGrievern ahead of him. The Maroons' other tally was made by Elliffe in the same inning on a pass from Winchester, a steal to second base, and Coming home on Durling's fizzle of McGrievern's hot grounder. Wesleyan scored again in the eighth and threatened to tie up the game in the ninth, when Davidson got to first on an error, and was sacrificed to second. Bailey went in bat for Winchester, but Al. Williams proved equal to the emergency. Summoning all his reserve power, the big Fordham southpaw fanned Bailey, pinch hitter Stanley and retired Capt. Wright on an easy grounder, finishing the game. The score:

FORDHAM.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	WESLEYAN.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Mc'Gr'n, rf	4	1	2	2	0	Wright, ss	5	0	0	2	3
Carroll, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	Markth'r, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Sh'key, 2b	3	1	1	5	0	M'tin, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Leach, lf	4	0	1	2	0	Durl'g, lb	4	1	2	8	0
Bliffe, cf	3	0	0	0	0	M'Gr'n, 2b	3	1	1	2	3
McG'r'n, ss	3	0	0	2	3	Davids'n, c	4	0	1	7	1
V'vane, c	3	0	0	10	0	D'y'n, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
Fl'gan, 1b	3	0	1	8	0	Gilman, c	2	0	0	5	1
W'ms, p	2	0	0	0	2	Winch'r, p	2	0	0	0	1
						*Stanley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	5	27	11	Total	33	2	4	33	10

Errors—Durling, (2,) Sharkey, (2,) Carroll, (2,) McGrievern.

*Batted for Winchester in the ninth inning.

Fordham	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3
Wesleyan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Home runs—Sharkey, Durling. Two-base hit—Markthaler. Stolen bases—McGovern, Elliffe, Flanigan, Wright. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Left on bases—Fordham, 6; Wesleyan, 4. First base on errors—Fordham, 2; Wesleyan, 1. Double plays—Sharkey, McGrievern and Flanigan; Davidson, Wright and Durling. Passed ball—Gilman. Wild pitch—Winchester. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 3; off Winchester, 2. Struck out—By Williams, 10; by Winchester, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Olds.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.H.E.
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6—4
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Batteries—Danforth and Egan; Holmes, Pape and Gowdy.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.H.E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	6—11
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5—11

Batteries—Atchison, Smith, and McCarty; McGregor and Burns.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.H.E.
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—5 1
Rochester	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1—3 1

Batteries—Wheatley and Kocher; Quinn and Blair.

AT TORONTO.

										R.H.E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2—5 1
Toronto	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	—5 8

Batteries—Davis and Sullivan; Goulait and Graham.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 0; Syracuse, 0, (15 innings, darkness.)
At Troy—Utica, 3; Troy, 1.
At Elmira—Elmira, 4; Binghamton, 3.
At Scranton—Wilkesbarre, 5; Scranton, 4.

Southern Association.

At Montgomery—Birmingham, 5; Montgomery, 4.
At Mobile—Mobile, 6; Nashville, 3.
At Memphis—Memphis, 6; Atlanta, 5.
Chattanooga at New Orleans—Rain.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 5; Brockton, 3.
At Portland—Lynn, 10; Portland, 1.
At Worcester—New Bedford, 11; Worcester, 8.
At Lowell—Fall River, 12; Lowell, 5.

Eastern Association.

At Holyoke—Hartford, 4; Holyoke, 3.
At Springfield—Springfield, 6; New Haven, 1.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 3; Springfield, 0.
At New London—New London, 6; Bridgeport, 2, (11 innings.)

Tri-State League.

At York—York, 5; Harrisburg, 0.
At Reading—Reading, 11; Atlantic City, 4.
At Wilmington—Wilmington, 9; Allentown, 4.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Oakland, 6; San Francisco, 1.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 8; Portland, 1, (18 innings.)
At Sacramento—Sacramento, 7; Venice, 5.

Virginia League.

At Portsmouth—Roanoke, 7; Portsmouth, 2.
At Petersburg—Petersburg, 4; Richmond, 2.
At Newport News—Newport News, 5; Norfolk, 2.

Federal League.

At Indianapolis—Chicago, 9; Indianapolis, 8.
At Pittsburgh—Cleveland, 9; Pittsburgh, 4.
At Covington, Ky.—St. Louis, 11; Covington, 9.

Greeks to Hold Games in 1914.

ATHENS, Greece, May 13.—The Greek Government to-day consented to give its support to 6 projects to hold a series of international Olympic games here in the Spring of 1914.

CLEVELAND BLOWS UP WHEN LEADING

Blanding and Carisch Hand Game to Yankees in the Seventh Inning.

THE SCORE.

New York..	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	1	0	—8
Cleveland..	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, rf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Wolter, cf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Leifvelt, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Hartzell, 2b, cf	4	0	0	2	3	1
Cree, lf	3	0	0	2	1	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	1	9	0	0
Sweeney, c	4	0	1	7	1	0
Middleff, 3b	4	1	1	1	4	0
Stump, ss	3	1	1	2	4	0
Ford, p	3	1	1	0	3	0
McKechnie, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0
*Sterrett	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	8	25	16	1

CLEVELAND.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Johnston, 1b	4	0	1	11	0	0
Chapman, ss	4	1	1	2	2	0
Olson, 3b	4	2	2	1	2	0
Turner, 2b	4	2	1	4	3	0
Jackson, rf	4	1	3	1	0	0
Ryan, cf	4	0	2	1	1	0
Graney, lf	4	0	0	1	1	0
Carisch, c	4	0	0	6	2	0
Blanding, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Mitchell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Beall	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	12	27	14	2

*Batted for Leifvelt in seventh inning.

†Batted for Mitchell in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Olson, Jackson, Ford, Daniels. Three-base hits—Jackson, Chase. Sacrifice hit—Middleff. Stolen bases—Chapman, Jackson. Double plays—Carisch and Johnston; Ryan, Chapman, and Johnston; Turner and Johnston. Hits—Off Blanding, 10 in 6 innings; none out in seventh; off Mitchell, 2 in 3 innings. First base on balls—Off Blanding, 5; off Mitchell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Ford (Johnston.) Struck out—By Blanding, 2; by Mitchell, 2; by Ford, 3. Passed ball—Carisch. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 7. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and McGreevy.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—Jumping on to the crippled Cleveland team the Yankees took the third game of the series with the Naps by the score of 8 to 5, though the Naps got as many hits as their opponents. It was a sad blow to the local fans, who thought the game was already chalked up on the side of their favorites. The Naps had four runs before the Yanks got a man around, and though the New Yorks managed to make it 3 to 5 at the end of the fifth inning no one thought they could win except Chance and his men, who have seemingly taken on a new lease of life since coming West. But the sudden wild streak developed by Blanding, accompanied with some glaring errors of the Naps, turned the tide, and the seventh inning saw the Yankees come up with a rush that took the Cleveland men off their feet.

With Manager Birmingham on the bench, his right leg in splints, Lajoie idle with a broken hand, and Catcher Land with another injured hand, the Cleveland bench looked like a hospital ward, but Ryan, who played centre, and Turner, who filled Lajoie's place, did excellent work, so there seemed no vacuous for a defeat.

The Naps got their first runs in the second inning when, with two out, Olson doubled and scored when Turner, returning Turner's grounder, threw wild to Chase. Then Jackson tripled, scoring Turner. Two more runs came in the fourth when only fast fielding kept the runs down to two, for Ford did not seem to have anything. Chapman singled and stole. Olson got a single because Stump was too slow. Turner singled, scoring Chapman, but Olson died trying to reach third, Cree's throw being perfect. Jackson singled, scoring Turner, and the end came when Ryan scratched a single Jackson rounded third and was out before he could get back.

The Naps' final run came in the fifth inning after Wolter had kicked himself out of the game and Middleff took his place. With two gone Jackson doubled and Ryan singled, netting one run. This ended the Naps' tallies, for after his team had forged ahead Ford had invincible curves when men were on bases.

The Yanks did not score runs until the fourth, when Blanding became wild and walked the first two men up. Cree forced Hartzell, but Chase sent Wolter home with a double. Sweeney flied to Ryan, who doubled up Chase at first base.

In the fifth inning, after two men were out, Ford started the fireworks with a double and scored on a double by Daniels. Wolter, with his long single, scored Daniels home, but was thrown out trying to steal.

A double play started by Turner saved Blanding in the sixth inning, but in the seventh came the Naps' Waterloo. To start off Ford Chapman's low throw saved Sweeney. Middleff singled to right and Stump's infield hit filled the bases. Blanding expected Olson to stay at third to take the throw for a force out, but round the bags unguarded as he started to throw, scoring two and also run in for the two Ford walked, forcing in Sweeney. Birmingham signaled Blanding to the bench and Mitchell went in to pitch. Daniels walked, forcing in Middleff. After a strike had been called on Leifvelt Chance sent Sterrett, a right-handed hitter, to bat for him. Sterrett fanned. Carisch then made a wild throw to catch Daniels off first, and Stump and Ford scored. Daniels taking second. Hartzell fouled to Olson. Turner threw out Cree and the Yanks had won.

Not satisfied, however, the Yankees took one more run in the eighth, when Chase tripled and Sweeney singled before a man was out.

At Detroit.

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.	DETROIT.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hoop'r, rf	3	0	2	2	0	0	D'Bush, ss	4	0	1	2	2	0
Hooper, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0	Witt, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Hy'ser, cf-c	4	0	1	3	2	0	Vitt, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0	Cobb, cf	4	0	2	3	0	0
G'dn'r, 3b	3	1	1	1	2	0	Veach, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Engle, 1b	2	0	1	7	0	0	Cain'y, 1b	3	0	1	8	1	0
Wagn'r, ss	4	0	0	2	3	0	Mor'ty, c	3	0	1	5	2	0
Carr'gn, c	4	0	0	7	0	0	Dubuc, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Brien, p	4	0	1	0	3	0	Rond'n, c	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Mullin, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	6	27	10	0	Leigh	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Zamlo'h, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
							†Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0	0
							‡McKee	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	35	1	6	27	7	0

*Batted for Stanage in seventh inning.

†Batted for Lake in seventh.

‡Batted for Zamloch in ninth.

Errors—Speaker, Engle, Mullin.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Yeager, Gainey, Moriarty. Three-base hits—Speaker, 2. Hits—Off Mullin, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Lake, 3 in 4-3 innings; off Zamloch, 1 in 2 innings; sacrifice hit—Lajoie. Stolen bases—Bush, Cobb, Speaker, Gardner. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 1; off Lake, 1; off O'Brien, 3; off Dubuc, 1. Struck out—By Mullin, (Engle,) Stumpf, Witt; by Mullin, 2; by Lake, 2; by O'Brien, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Hart.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
C'ton, cf	5	0	0	3	0	0	Milan, rf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Pratt, ss	4	0	0	2	3	0	Schaefer, lf	4	1	2	1	0	0
G'W'mh'st	4	1	2	1	0	0	Judge, 1b	4	0	1	11	0	0
Pratt, 2b	4	2	2	4	3	0	Lap'te, 3b	5	1	1	0	3	0
Friel, 1b	4	1	1	9	1	0	Morgan, 2b	5	2	2	1	2	0
Austin, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	0	A'Smith, c	3	0	0	2	2	0
Walsh, se	2	1	0	1	1	2	A'Wm'son, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Wilcox, se	1	0	1	1	1	0	Shanks, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Agnew, c	4	0	1	5	8	2	McD'de, ss	3	1	0	2	5	0
H'm'th, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	Cash'n, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
							Engel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	7	8	27	9	4	Gallia	1	0	0	0	1	0
							Altrock	0	0	0	0	1	0
							*Gedeon	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	38	6	9	24	15	0

*Batted for Gallia in the eighth inning.

Errors—G. Williams, Austin, Morgan, Gallia.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6—6

Two-base hits—Austin, Pratt. Three-base hit—Agnew. Hits—Off Cashion, 1 in 1 1-3 innings, off Engel, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Gallia, 6 in 4 innings; off Altrock, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Friel, Schaefer, Agnew, Compton. McBride, Williams, Friel. Errors—Austin, Shanks. Double play—Agnew and Wallace. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off Cashion, 4; off Engel, 3; off Altrock, 1; off Gallia, 2; off Hamilton, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, (Lajoie.) Struck out—By Hamilton, 7; by Cashion, 1; by Engel, 1; by Gallia, 2. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Ferguson.

WOMEN WIELD GOLF CLUBS.

Team A Defeats Team B in Match on Montclair Links.

Women golfers affiliated with clubs in the metropolitan district competed in a team match on the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday. The original programme called for another tournament between New Jersey and New York teams, but after the disastrous showing of the New Jersey forces at Oakland last week a new order of things was decided upon, so instead of New York and New Jersey competing the sides were known as A and B. They were chosen with an idea of having the teams well matched, wherever possible, players of like handicaps being pitted against each other. There were seventeen players on a side, and the A team won 21 points to 17, Nassau system.

The only prizes won were first and second awards in a putting competition subsequent to the team match. Mrs. C. W. Rendigs of Deal won with a score of 35 for 18 holes, a stroke better than the total returned by Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, a Montclair woman. The summary:

Team A.—Miss Georgiana M. Bishop, Brooklyn, 3; Mrs. W. C. Fall, Maplewood, 1; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 2; Mrs. C. W. Rendigs, Deal, 0; Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, 0; Mrs. A. W. Chilvers, Maplewood, 0; Mrs. T. F. Sexton, Richmond County, 3; Mrs. A. G. Cain, Century, 2; Mrs. Isaac Harter, Richmond County, 3; Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau, 3; Mrs. W. F. Sage, Dunwoodie, 1; Miss G. Puttman, Shinnecock, 3; Mrs. Malcolm Century, 0; Mrs. W. J. Judson, Scarsdale, 2; Miss Page Schwarzsaelder, Englewood, 0; Miss Bertha Graham, North Jersey, 0; Miss Frances Gerver, Siwanoy, 0. Total, 21.

Team B.—Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Englewood, 0; Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Englewood, 0; Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield, 0; Mrs. M. H. Sykes, Deal, 0; Mrs. F. S. Morgans, Baltusrol, 2; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale, 3; Mrs. B. F. Sanford, Essex County, 0; Mrs. D. G. Geddes, Nassau, 0; Miss Edith Hillies, Cranford, 0; Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, 0; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 0; Mrs. Percy Ingalls, Essex County, 3; Mrs. W. L. Hornblower, Essex County, 3; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 0; Miss Louise Graham, North Jersey, 0; Mrs. C. F. Tobelaeker, Hackensack, 3; Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, 0. Total, 17.

MARSTON TO PLAY BAXHAM.

Interscholastic Golf at Plainfield C. C. Reaches Final Round.

As the result of the second and semi-final rounds of match play in the Eastern interscholastic championship tournament over the links of the Plainfield Country Club yesterday, Max R. Marston of Pingry School and W. T. Badham of Lawrenceville School will come together to-day in the final test at thirty-six holes. The summary:

Eastern Interscholastic Championship, Second Round.—Max R. Marston, Pingry, beat W. Badham, Lawrenceville, 4 up and 1 to play; W. R. Sloane, Pomfret, beat C. D. Weems, Lawrenceville, 3 up and 2 to play; W. Ogden, Lawrenceville, beat E. B. Grier, Pawling, 1 up, (19 holes;) W. T. Badham, Lawrenceville, beat Philip V. G. Carter, Pawling, 1 up.

Semi-final Round.—Marston beat Stearns, 2 up and 1 to play; W. T. Badham beat Ogden, 2 up and 1 to play.

Boston Nationals Bar Gamblers.

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—A further step in the campaign to rid baseball of the gambling element among the spectators was taken to-day when admission to the National League grounds was refused all persons whom the management claimed to recognize as gamblers. Managers of the visiting National League teams have declared that there was more open betting at the local diamond than on any other grounds in the league.

Princeton Welcomes Victorious Crew

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—A thousand Princeton undergraduates were at the local railroad station early to-day to meet the first train from New York which brought home from Boston the members of the Tigers' crew yesterday after their victory over Harvard and Pennsylvania on the Charles River. Each oarsman was cheered as he appeared on the station platform. By order of President Hibben, the college bell on Nassau Hall was rung for a man ten minutes after the arrival of the squad. This is the first time the bell has been tolled in honor of a victory since last June, when the Princeton men won a deciding game of their baseball series with Yale.

Yale's English Boat Arrives.

Yale University oarsmen will soon be in possession of a new shell, which arrived yesterday on the Minneapolis, having been shipped to the New Haven University Rowing Association by F. Rough & Sons of Oxford, England, to whom the order for the new craft was given some time ago. The boat was immediately shipped to New Haven, and will be rigged according to the ideas of A. C. Kirby, the Oxford crew coach, who is to act in an advisory capacity for Yale.

It is expected that the new "eight" shell and the introduction of the English stroke as it will be taught by Kirby, will work wonders with the Eli oarsmen.

Harvard Sophomore Crew Wins.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 13.—The Sophomore crew won the annual Harvard class races on the Charles River Basin to-day, thereby earning the right to represent Harvard in the match with the best Yale class crew here next Saturday. The Juniors were second, half a length behind the winners, and the Senior class eight was third, six lengths astern. The time was not announced.

Lieut. Ingram to Referee Boat Race.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 13.—Lieut. J. H. Ingram, U. S. N., will act as referee of the Cornell-Harvard boat race on Cayuga Lake on May 24 according to announcement to-day of the Cornell University Athletic Association. It was also announced that an observation train consisting of thirty steel cars, with a capacity of 100 each, will follow the races.

Yale Crews Go to Gales Ferry May 23

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 13.—Announcement was made to-night that the Yale crews will leave here for Gales Ferry on May 23 to commence final training for the annual regatta with Harvard on the Thames on June 30. This is a week earlier than the crews left last year.

Columbia vs. Wesleyan To-day.

Columbia's baseball nine enter upon their final home series this afternoon when they play the Wesleyan team on South Field. This game and the contest on Friday afternoon with the New York University nine are the last two games that the Blue and White will play before the two weeks of examination. Two final games will then be played at home. Following their overthe-week victory against the Cornell nine last week, the Columbia team is confident of victory this afternoon, but the game will in all probability be a close one. Smith, the Columbia first-string pitcher, will be sent in to twirl for the home team. The game will be called at 3:30 P. M.

Windward to Sail in West.

The Lar

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1913.

THE MANLY WAY.

Each day brings a fresh and worse justification of the President's declared intention to sign a bill conferring a privilege against prosecution for crime. A trust may be good or bad according to its conduct, but there can be no distinction between good and bad crimes, so that some man may commit some crimes with immunity from prosecution. Prohibition of crime must be universal, or the law must fall into contempt and disuse. There can be no such thing as unimportance in a law regulating conduct, and yet that is the plea published yesterday in depreciation of criticism of the President's signature. It is such a little thing that "labor" asks—a mere exemption from prosecution for a year—and besides there are other ways to prosecute its crimes. So the President will denounce the bill and sign it. That is one way to treat bills of perfidy and dishonor, but there are precedents for saying that signatures of bills of that character are always regrettable and regretted. The first bill of that sort is the beginning rather than the end of the series, which can be killed easily at the beginning, and must be fought harder with each concession.

This bill is not so unimportant as is suggested. It means more than its language, and its language means enough. The bill is a symbol of conflict between those who "place the man above the dollar" and those who place character and conduct above either profit or wages. The quality of the forces arrayed against each other indicates whether or not the bill is important, and whether or not the signature will be forgotten on the ninth day after it is written. On the one side are the unions, perhaps one-tenth of the wage earners, whose moderation and law-abiding character are demonstrated afresh with each strike, and each day now brings another. None of these conspiracies by these organizations not for profit can be prosecuted except by bad faith after the bill is signed. On the other side are the 90 per cent. of wage earners not in the unions, and such representatives of capital as

The Merchants' Association of New York.
The National Association of Manufacturers, representing 200 members.
The Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
The Philadelphia Board of Trade.
The New York Board of Trade and Transportation.
The National Council for Industrial Defense, representing 250 State and local associations and 300,000 members.

Each of these two classes of opponents is known by its works. The latter class has been prosecuted because of its wealth rather than because of its misdeeds. The former class has been exempted because of poverty, and its misconduct has been condoned until it demands that the privilege shall be matter of law instead of personal discretion and favor.

The only possible position to be taken without insult to the law is that both classes shall be prosecuted or neither. It is impossible to a government of law that there shall be two classes of undesirable citizens: one subject to prosecution and the other immune in crime. The man should not be put above the dollar, nor should the dollar be put above the man, but both men and dollars should understand that the law is above both. Labor should have all its rights, and all the sympathy it is entitled to, but it should not have the right to break the law. It has sought this right unceasingly for a generation, and has been defeated invariably. The persistence in the struggle is admission by the unions both that the law applies to them and that they wish to break the law.

That this should be done by virtue of the signature of the President is incredible until it shall happen. It will be a prostitution of the Executive office to a declaration of the law, and an invitation to dare other encroachments in this manner of a rider which is an offense in itself, regardless of the demerits of the enactment which otherwise would be impossible. The President ought not to sign even a good law in this manner, because it opens the door for the progress of bad measures to the statute book. When a bad proposal comes in a bad manner an instant's hesitation is dangerous, as the President already has learned, and compliance is fatal to future resistance. How much more respected would the President be, how much stronger with the country, if he should veto the bill like a man, as Mr. TAFT did.

THE POLICE AND THE BARBERS.

Small and comparatively unimportant as the barbers' strike has been thus far, it has resulted in mob violence. There is rarely any other kind of violence in strikes. When a stone is thrown through a window it comes from a group of men assembled in defiance of law. No one man will ever smash a window or assault a workman who refuses to join a strike. It is against the law for mobs to form in the street, and parades without license are illegal. The police have neglected an easily performed duty in regard to the striking barbers, and they are likely to have a great deal of much harder work on their hands in consequence.

It is easier for the police to prevent the gathering of mobs than to disperse them after they have gathered, and discover who in the crowd threw the bricks. Whenever there is a strike accompanied by threats of violence groups of idle men should be compelled to "move on." One man, or two or three together, will do no harm. The coward in the middle of the crowd, who feels safe from detection, throws the missile that breaks the window. He frequently escapes arrest, too. When a strike has reached the mob-forming stage it is dangerous, and if the assembling of mobs is to be permitted, through mistaken leniency, there is no guessing what may not happen.

THE RIGHT TO DISPOSE OF PROPERTY BY WILL.

When Vice President MARSHALL in his recent allocution to "backward-looking men" warned the rich and the heedless that "the right to inherit and the right to devise are neither inherent nor Constitutional, but, upon the contrary, they are simply privileges given by the State to its citizens," he could hardly have supposed that his words would win the high compliment of an examination by a jurist so various, so learned, and so accomplished as Surrogate FOWLER of this county. If Mr. MARSHALL had had the least idea that he was talking to men who know more about his subject than he knows about it, he would, we are sure, have been more careful.

In an opinion handed down by Surrogate FOWLER on Monday—he made no reference to the Vice President, he was simply deciding a will case—he compressed into a brief paragraph a great deal of information about the testamentary right which, although it was printed in THE TIMES of yesterday, we here reproduce for the benefit of Mr. MARSHALL and of others wandering in darkness:

> The question: Whether inheritance is an inherent right or a grant from public society, has been already considered by such great jurists as THEOPHILUS, CICERO, GROTIUS, VINNIUS, COJAS, PUFFENDORF, BYNKERSHOEK, LEIBNITZ, DONEAU, Lord MANSFIELD, MONTESQUIEU, MERLIN, TOULLIER, PEUGNION, and other equally great jurists and philosophers of all times and places, and the best thought of the world at the present time is generally conceded to be expressed by the conclusion that the right to dispose of property after death is a natural and inherent right of mankind which cannot be taken away by the State. It is said by one of the greatest of the world's jurists, TROPLONG, that no country is entitled to be regarded as free where a right to dispose of property by will does not exist. In France, the very question was a hundred years since a pressing political question, and the literature of the discussion is exhaustive, engrossing, and competent. It was solemnly determined in France in favor of the natural right of an owner to dispose of property by will. It was in point of fact held to be independent of the State. By the Italian jurists property is held to be freedom itself, and the German jurist GAZIN states that the modern effort to restrict inheritance by will endangers property and the very civilization attained by means of the law of inheritance.

Directly and unequivocally this controverts the Vice President's strange assertion that the right to inherit and the right to devise are "simply privileges given by the State." If authority counts for anything in such matters, Mr. MARSHALL is strong; he is very wrong. Indeed, the impact of the Vice President upon the group of great authorities cited by Judge FOWLER has consequences most damaging to his reputation as a lawyer. Still, while it cannot for a moment be doubted that the Surrogate is right in the view he expresses, there is some reason to fear that the Vice President may be not far wrong, not at all as to the origin of the right to make a will, but as to the possibility that if he and others go on talking in this wild way the consequences he predicts may ensue. That is, if democratic teaching and preaching are kept up long enough, the people may be moved to take away not merely statutory rights, but natural rights as well, and for no cause save their desire to pull down and "equalize." The platform of the Socialists officially declares the abolition of the right of inheritance to be one of the objects of their party, and of the Progressives come very near to the assertion and intended application of policies that would accomplish the results indicated by Mr. MARSHALL. With Anglo-Saxon peoples respect for law is inbred. The teachers of this new doctrine seek to inculcate disrespect for law. The law is no longer to be of equal application, but exceptions are to be made for the benefit of the favored, of those who are clamorous and have votes.

Out of the remote past there comes with fine aptness a possible explanation. In the Freer manuscript of the Gospels, of which an account is given in our Marconi dispatches from London yesterday, there is found a passage belonging to the Gospel of St. MARK, which, although it was known to St. JEROME, has been missing since the days of the early Church. We quote from the text:

> And they excused themselves, saying that this age of lawlessness and unbelief is under SATAN, who through the agency of unclean spirits suffers not the true power of God to be apprehended.

THE ALASKA RAILWAY.

The opportunity has been taken while the Alaska investigation is proceeding to introduce in Congress a bill appropriating $35,000,000 for a Government railway. The witnesses connected with the private railways, or rather beginnings of railways, declare their readiness to extend them if only they are allowed to proceed under conditions compatible with solvency, but they testify in vain. If they are allowed to extend their roads there would be no such double benefit as the expenditure of the $35,000,000 and the ruin of the private enterprises. One witness had the assurance to testify yesterday that his road would be extended to the coal fields if only the Navy Department would develop them. To use coal fields as a lure to railway builders is a sheer waste of good political ammunition.

The real object of the current investigation is not so well known as it ought to be. By slow degrees it is leading up to the disclosure of the real mystery of the panic of 1907. The real reason for the construction of the Copper River Railway was not railroading. It was intended to bring the glaciers within reach of the New York market, and so break MORGAN'S ice trust in order that the United States Steel Corporation might acquire the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

In the rear subcellar there is another even more damning mystery awaiting disclosure of what is well known to an even smaller number of malefactors. After the Alaskan glaciers had smashed the ice trust the intention was to stop the Alaskan supply and raise the price so that the steel trust could run its blast furnaces with the ill-gotten profits and put the American Federation of Labor out of business by raising wages above any dream of GOMPERS. These disclosures may come any day, and the Alaskan investigation which is now running under single-line heads on the inside pages will then fill the first pages under double-column scare heads. There has been nothing like it since the escape of the animals at Central Park, or the moon hoax.

ETHICS AND ECONOMICS.

Dr. ADLER, in his address upon the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Society for Ethical Culture, drew a sharp line in the right place between morality for the sake of morals and morality for the sake of material advantage. There is a strong ethical movement in our times, and it is wholly and only admirable when it confines itself to its suitable subjects, such as the readjustment of the relations of the sexes, international justice as the basis of universal peace, the attainment of the ends of democracy, and other perennial and eternal problems. But it is otherwise with politics for profit.

When the increase of material abundance for all is the prominent object, eclipsing for the time being the ulterior objects, the result will be the encouragement among the multitude of a crass materialism, which will not be the less unwholesome in its effects because it is destined not to be satisfied.

Dr. ADLER specified only the propaganda of the Industrial Workers of the World as illustrating that the tendency of a material basis of an alleged moral movement is toward degeneration into violence and immorality. The I. W. W. uses many catchwords, adapted to entice and deceive the unwary, upon whom the shocking cry "No God, no master," falls like a cold douche. "The Church is against us," cries HAYWOOD;

> In Paterson a minister is at the head of a vigilance committee opposed to us. He has a revolver in one hand and a Bible in the other. Two ministers, in Lawrence, Mass., did the same thing. That's why I say that we want no "God and no master."

The reason is that given by Dr. ADLER. When morals and economics are mixed each loses something, and the mixture is true to neither brand. A communist that somebody else shall raise wages to prevent immorality and distress is not entitled to respect as sound morals or economics. The present point is that the morals are as bad as the economics. A movement which is sordid and selfish cannot be ethical or moral, and if it were moral it could not succeed because of its faulty economics. The economic remedy for immorality is to make the worker worth a wage which will sustain a moral life. The moral remedy for an uneconomic wage is an elevation of the standard of the employer to decline the profit from grinding the poor. The maudlin sympathy which covers false reasoning as well as false morality should be treated more generally in Dr. ADLER'S manner.

THE TAXICAB SITUATION.

Out of the confusion of investigations, charges, and counter-charges the citizens of New York may at length secure an efficient and inexpensive taxicab service. Whether the uncollected fares of the taxicab companies' deadheads in official life amount to $200,000 or only $30,000 yearly, the evidence is sufficient to indicate that the public could have a cheaper and better cab service with no loss to the companies if there were no deadheads. And we may be reasonably sure that there will be no free rides in the future.

The Aldermanic committee proposes a rate of 50 cents for the first mile and 40 cents for each succeding mile for one or two persons. This is all that could be asked for in the way of moderating taxicab charges on Manhattan Island. Within its narrow compass, with the long stretches northward and southward, we cannot expect London or Paris cab fares. There are a very few taxicabs now that charge no more than the proposed rate, but there are too many for which much higher rates are charged, and the hire of which can never be accurately estimated beforehand, or squared with the passenger's sure knowledge of the distance he has traveled. Relieved of pecuniary burdens they ought never to have taken up, the taxicab owners ought to find good profits in the proposed new rates; and when the rates are adopted they should be compelled to stick to them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Hardly Was a Case of Failure.

In the making of headlines, for reasons not very easily appreciable outside of newspaper offices, words are sometimes used for other reasons than because they best express the intended meaning. Among these reasons is that, when pressed for time, as he often is, the headline maker cannot think of a word exactly right; another that the word he can think of and wants to use is too long for the allotted space; a third, closely related to the second, that no one word will precisely express the purposed meaning and for the needed phrase there isn't room.

All of these reasons, it will be observed, are explanations rather than excuses for inaccuracy, and whoever will can construe their presentation as a proffer of regret for having announced the "failure" of co-education in the Horace Mann School.

As a matter of fact co-education has not "failed" there, for under it the school has been and is one of the most successful teaching institutions in the world and a recognized glory of the city.

What happened was that those responsible for the school's welfare decided after careful consideration that, owing in large part to the special needs and conveniences of these particular boys and girls, their separation, though in some ways regrettable, would in others, on the whole preponderating, be desirable and in their opinion make probable the attainment of a still greater success. That, it will be observed, is not a failure of co-education as a general principle or policy, but an assertion of the belief, by men with every competency to speak, that for the Horace Mann School segregation of the sexes was better than their aggregation.

It is very far from being a denial that co-education is always disadvantageous. That is, indeed, a common opinion among educators—probably is held by a majority of them—but many others, not without authority or the support of experience, hold, not, of course, that co-education is always to be commended, but that in casting up the account the credit balance is usually in favor of harmonising school with life instead of making the two utterly different. When a large number of women are to share the work of men, it does seem that they would profit from sharing, as girls, the training of the boys who are to enter the same occupations, industrial or professional.

Disclosed Nothing Scandalous.

Other investigations than of official grafting are going on in the world, these days, and though less sensational are perhaps not less important. They even have a certain interest. That is possessed, for instance, by a careful and intimate investigation which certain scientists have recently been making into the character, as distinguished from the reputation, of that highly popular and much respected vegetable, asparagus.

The verdict is that this relative of the garlic, leek, and onion—all of which, like itself, are lilies—is an innocent and amiable herb. As nutriment, however, it is about as near to nothing at all as anything edible can be. The raw stalks are, indeed, composed to about the extent of a tenth of solid matter, including sugars, gums, proteins, and assorted phosphatic salts, but 70 per cent. of this tenth is soluble in hot water, and in the ordinary process of cooking most of it is lost. Anybody who tried to live on asparagus exclusively would starve to death about as soon as if deprived of everything except water.

That is by no means proof that the vegetable is not worth eating, even at its usually rather high price. It adds a welcome, and therefore beneficial, variety to diet, and as an adjunct or condiment for meals is, like many other comestible favorites equally innutritious, of unquestionable assistance to the digestion of more sustaining viands.

In common with its relatives, asparagus contains a trace of sulphur combined in the form of an oil, and it appears that when stalks of it are left in cold water for a few days they develop, not the peculiar asparagus odor, but the more vigorous emanation of the vulgar though virtuous onion. Of the two varieties of asparagus, these authorities declare the green to be by far the richer in soluble content than the white, and to have less of indigestible fibre. The latter quality is not necessarily a fault. Among the special constituents of asparagus are asparagin, which has diuretic properties, and a more mysterious basic substance, vitamine.

The scientists, obviously, have come to about the same conclusions, differently expressed, as we common folks have, with regard to this vegetable—it's an agreeable side dish, an addition to food rather than food. There is no reason why it should be expensive, except that its culture is a little different from that of other garden truck. A bed, once started, with proper care remains productive for many years.

Going to the Root of an Evil.

Two bills relative to weights and measures that are now in the Governor's hands seem to be worthy of his approval and signature. One of them provides for the regular testing and marking of the track scales used by railways in estimating freight charges on carload lots of merchandise, and provides the State Superintendent with test cars with which to do this work. The other, of more general interest because coming closer home to all of us, will do away, if it becomes a law, with the obvious absurdity of punishing a few dealers caught cheating by the use of false weights and measures, but making no effort to penalize the manufacture and sale of devices by means of which this most despicable form of swindling is carried out.

In other words, the evil is attacked in the bud, instead of in the blossom.

There are scales, for instance, that are almost openly offered as implements with which a secret and dishonest profit can be made. This assisting and promoting of fraud it is proposed to stop by denying access to the market of weighing and measuring devices that have not first received official approval and been marked as at least potentially honest.

Of course this would not stop all cheating—nothing except the arrival of the millennium will do that—but it will give no little protection to the public and be of assistance to honest manufacturers and tradesmen by relieving them of some dishonest competition.

CENSORSHIP OF PICTURES.

Publishers of "September Morning" Criticise Mr. Comstock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people at large as well as the critics and patrons of art are naturally interested in the recent action of Mr. Anthony Comstock in ordering removed from a New York dealer's window a copy of Paul Chabas's beautiful picture, "September Morning."

The same thing recently occurred in Chicago, where the Police Censor ordered Jackson & Semmelmeyer to remove one of the reproductions of this picture from their window. The firm refused to obey and a lawsuit followed, in which, by a unanimous vote, the jury declared the picture not only artistic in the highest sense of that term, but also perfectly proper for public display.

No sensible person objects to a proper censorship of pictures, but both the publishers and the public would like to know just where Mr. Comstock's authority begins and ceases. Our customers have often complained that he has insisted upon the removal from view of copies of pictures, the originals of which hang to-day in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the present subject of discussion is the picture which received the gold medal, the highest possible award, at the Paris Salon, in 1912. There must be some point where Mr. Comstock's personal opinion would touch the region of absurdity, and it looks as if this had been reached in the present case of Paul Chabas's beautiful creation.

As publishers of this picture, and with a reputation to sustain before the public, we hope to see a legal test made now of Mr. Comstock's omniscience in these matters.

Many pictures, generally considered harmless, illustrate and convey a meaning that is absolutely immoral, while certain half-veiled figures may do a thousandfold more moral damage than the full exposure of God-given beauty modestly posed. The lack of mystery disarms the devil, and the wisest conservator of public morals is he who fully understands these things and has intelligent convictions regarding them.

ARTHUR F. RICE,
President Campbell Art Company.
New York, May 13, 1913.

COL ROOSEVELT CORRECTED.

Republicans Did Not Bind Minority on Direct Primaries by Caucus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the course of his letter to Dean Kirchway as Chairman of the Progressive Dinner Committee, Mr. Roosevelt says: "Each of the old parties has caucused in the Legislature to defeat the solemn pledge of its pre-election platform." The Republican platform adopted at Saratoga in 1912 says:

> We favor the short ballot, surrounding the primary elections with the same safeguards as regular elections, the direct election of party committees, the direct nomination of party candidates in Congressional, Senatorial, Assembly, County, and municipal sub-divisions, and the direct election of delegates to State Conventions, with the right of party electors to directly express their preference for nominations for State offices, if they so desire.

Mr. Roosevelt was doubtless misled by the several times repeated statement of Gov. SULZER that the Republicans in the Legislature caucused against his bill. No caucus was held by the Republicans, but as a matter of fact they held a conference and issued a statement of the sentiment of the majority. The minority were not bound by it, and Assemblyman VERT of Clinton County, who voted for the Governor's bill, called attention to this in explaining his vote on the floor of the Assembly.

This does not, however, excuse the statement of Mr. Roosevelt that the Republicans have been false to their platform. It is possible that Mr. Roosevelt did not read the Republican platform, and therefore did not make a mis-statement that was deliberate.

LAFAYETTE B. GLEASON,
Secretary Republican State Convention, held at Saratoga, 1912.
New York, May 12, 1913.

Alien Land Law Justified?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Mr. Andrew Carnegie bought a large plot of ground on upper Fifth Avenue and erected his homestead on a portion of it, he declined to sell any part of the rest of his land, except to people he desired as neighbors.

The right of the iron master so to act has never been questioned; no treaties compelled him to dispose of his land to the man of wealth who coveted the whole or any part.

Why should the people of California, who object to Asiatic races, not enjoy a similar privilege? LOUIS WINDMUELLER.

New York, May 13, 1913.

A Lawless Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that the President in taking office solemnly pledges himself to enforce the law. What, then, shall be said of an appropriation bill which, in effect, directs the President to violate this pledge?

CHARLES FLEISCHMAN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 12, 1913.

THE MILITANT "ANTIS."

Rheta Childe Dorr Warns Country to Beware of Their Violence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I was a child I was taught that it was very naughty to laugh in church, but I am afraid that I should have laughed had I attended services in Trinity Church last Sunday. The Daughters of the American Revolution, 200 strong, were present as special guests, and a sermon for their benefit was preached by one of the clergymen of the parish. In his sermon the clergyman most earnestly warned his lady guests against aggressive behavior, begged them never to allow their actions to be guided by "hysteria, or what has come to be known as militancy."

The good man may have been moved by a shuddering reminiscence of the last D. A. R. election, but, although most of the D. A. R.'s are said to be antis, THE TIMES reporter seemed to think they were being warned against militant suffragism. There was nothing insinuable about the sermon, but after it was preached and apparently approved, all hands adjourned to the churchyard and reverently decorated the graves of some of the best militants the country ever produced, Revolutionary soldiers. They piled flowers on the tomb of Alexander Hamilton, a detestable person, in some ways, but a man who not only was a good revolutionist, but who fought duels and died in his last one. The largest wreath of all was placed on the monument to the men who died in an involuntary hunger strike while prisoners for the cause.

Now, Mr. Editor, as Mrs. Arthur Dodge says, the suffrage, or, anyhow, militancy, has ceased to be a joke; it has reached the stage of a menace. The only question is, Who is doing the menacing? I am frank to claim that it is the antis themselves. They may pretend to believe that the only good militant is a dead militant. But who was it, after the Washington incident, braved public opinion, standing alone to defend the hooligans who struck and spat on women marchers? The anti. Who is it now being publicly quoted in praise of prurient men who tried desperately to see something improper in the parade of May 3? Again the anti.

None of my names is Cassandra, but I advise the men of this country to keep their eyes on the antis. They only talk militancy now, and demonstrate their faith by decorating the tombs of men fighters. But when the referendum of 1915 goes to the voters of New York, look out. The antis know that New York's example will be followed by many States, and do you think they are going to let the amendment pass without a struggle? Not much. The antis so far have only defended militancy, but I am appalled at the prospect ahead of us, when, peaceful methods having failed, the determined women in Thirty-ninth Street bring their hammers into the open. RHETA CHILDE DORR.

New York, May 12, 1913.

AMERICANS BY PREFERENCE.

Citizens of German Parentage Have Adopted Our Ideals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Writing as an American of German parentage (I repudiate the designation German-American) I am certain that THE TIMES is correct in its inference that those of such birth do not look askance at the motives of the celebration of the century of peace between the United States and Great Britain. It is a demonstration solely between two nations of common speech and customs, and no feeling is entertained or can be kindled against Germany by the ceremonies. A canvass of such descendants I am confident would reveal us as intensely American, grateful for the birthright, caring little for the German Government, but much as all must, for its people, but perhaps not in parity with those of Great Britain, and for the following reasons:

We recognize that what is now Germany for centuries of time comprised a miscellaneous and jealous set of autocratic kingdoms and petty dukedoms, long after the English people by dogged persistence in struggle achieved civil and religious freedom strengthened by a liberal constitution.

Most of us are progeny of poor emigrants who were restricted in educational advantages through the necessity of early labor and the inadequacy of opportunity by reason of the poverty of the Governments or well formulated measures.

We acquired from our parents a so-called German speech, largely dialectal, contracted in vocabulary to almost mere physical wants, and varying much in pronunciation among those from different sections of Prussia and Germany. This we discovered in our middle teens from textbooks and intercourse with educated Germans. German history was not interesting because it recorded little cohesion in action of the people until the foundation of the present empire. English became preferably our language for practical use, and many of us paused at the attempt to acquire enlarged knowledge of German from rudimentary principles. We knew that Germany has furnished many men distinguished in various fields of intellectual effort, but they are not as facile in comprehension to us as those equally great of British birth, whose language is fully ours, or readily made so by recourse to the authorities at our elbows. Hence we claim as ours Shakespeare, Milton, and other illustrious producers in our own vernacular rather than the originals or translations of Schiller, Goethe, and other German writers.

Our sires slavishly fought for centuries for causes which they did not comprehend and for which they could have no interest, and hence those of German descent in this country have adopted as forefathers those who signed and fought for the Declaration principles, and who framed the Constitution for our liberties. We are proud to be of the same birth as Washington, Lincoln, and a long list on the scroll of notable Americans. These were mainly those of descent from the British Isles, and toward which I am confident the majority of the Americans born of German parentage entertain more interest than for Germany as a Government of a great people.

INTENSELY AMERICAN.

New York, May 12, 1913.

The Hair Goods Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in THE SUNDAY TIMES, headed "When the Country Cousin Sent Her Hair to New York" there are two points which, to my opinion, are not correct.

The impression is given that Fifth Avenue establishments which are engaged in the hair business are more expensive than other places. This holds no more true than the presumption that THE TIMES, which is now occupying one of the most expensive locations in the city for the publishing of its newspaper, will necessarily charge more for its advertising than others less advantageously situated. Yet THE TIMES gives more for one cent than any other paper in the city. The same thing regarding the business in hair goods, or, in fact, any other business. Location at any price is cheap provided it is one where sufficient patronage can be obtained.

The next point is that "combings," which this article refers to as the most desirable of all hair, has neither that grand, glorious sheen which the writer of the article harps upon, nor any other attraction. It is very inferior hair; in fact, it is dead hair that is combed out of the head, otherwise it would not be "combings," and I wish to assure you that no hair-dressing establishment, no matter how small, would desire to take anybody's "combings."

[ILLEGIBLE]
New York, May 13, 1913.

INCOME TAX BILL'S SHORTCOMINGS.

Framer of the Bill Replies to Victor Morawetz—More Complicated Measure, He Says, Works Well in England.

By CORDELL HULL,
Representative from Tennessee and Author of the Income Tax Bill.

I have read the statement of Mr. Victor Morawetz in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 8, in which this very able lawyer undertakes to allege and point out certain serious defects in the pending income tax measure. I have great respect for his legal ability, and, but for the fact that the serious errors into which he himself falls in his effort to expose errors in the bill are patent, I should hesitate to take issue with him upon any question of law.

The first serious defect he alleges is the difficulty of "taxing individuals at the source of the income and at the same time exempting $4,000 of the income of each individual and allowing certain deductions, to ascertain what constitutes taxable net income." The plain answer to this is that a lower exemption than $4,000 would embrace more taxpayers and hence more complications, and yet England, with only $800 exemption, collects at the source satisfactorily in the same manner this bill proposes.

Again, the more numerous the deductions the more complicated the administration of the law, yet England allows more deductions than this bill and, while collecting at the source, administers the law satisfactorily. In addition to all the exemptions and deductions which this measure allows, England allows exemptions and deductions to individual stockholders in corporations with respect to their dividends (which this bill does not,) and also allows abatements to all taxpayers whose income is over $800 and under $3,500 (which this bill does not.) Under this latter provision alone more than 700,000 people annually file claims for abatements and exemptions by reason of the amount of the income, and the Government refunds more than $8,000,000 taxes under such claims.

Every argument Mr. Morawetz offers applies with far stronger force against the administration of the law in England, yet, despite such arguments, often made over there, the law has been successfully administered and developed until to-day it raises $200,000,000 revenue and was recently pronounced by an able Parliamentary Commission to be as satisfactory in its operation and effect as any other tax law.

His objection numbered (a) is not well founded. He expresses the belief that small holders of corporate bonds may not be able to secure the benefit of their exemption and deductions; in the first place, they would constitute a very minor portion of those affected by the tax and an inconsequential portion of the sources of the tax. These small holders, in fact, may have either of three express remedies by which to secure both their exemption of $4,000 and their deductions allowed in computing income, viz.: First, if such taxpayer has taxable income from other sources which exceeds the amount of his exemption and deductions, these would come off that part of his income in connection with a personal return; second, he is given the fullest right to file claim for all deductions with the collector where his chief income is returned for him, or, third, if he should desire, he may file such claim with the person who is to make return for him, but the latter is purely optional.

As to the exemption of $4,000 in the last two cases, the taxpayer may file verified claim with the person who withholds his tax and makes return for him, to the end that when he has more than one source of taxable income only one person withholding his tax could allow for this exemption; or, if the taxpayer fails, or prefers not, to do this, he may later fill out a blank application for refund of this $40 tax, just as 700,000 Englishmen do with respect to their abatements alone. Finally the taxpayer, in all cases, is given the remedies of our entire internal revenue laws for abatement of assessments or refund of taxes. These remedies are more numerous and better workable than those in England. Notwithstanding this fact and the further fact that we have about $28,000,000,000 of corporate bonds this critic would in the name of the small holder abandon all effort to tax the interest except by a more complicated and unfair method.

Objection (b) relates to coupon bonds. The bill, like the law of England, contains the only direct, effective, and sure method of securing the tax to the Government in such cases, and that is payment by the debtor corporation. The taxpayer may have the three express remedies and the general remedy above mentioned. But the critic fears that an individual may not have the time to file these single claims by Jan. 29, and yet some of the greatest corporations send to hundreds of their agencies throughout the world and assemble all the facts as to their total profits, deductions, &c., and make complete returns by March 1. This is not an objection to withholding the tax at the source, but against the time limit.

Objection (c) supposes that 500,000 individuals hold bonds of two different corporations, and that a million returns might have to be made to get the exemptions and deductions. This is entirely a groundless view. The taxpayer would invoke whichever of these remedies heretofore pointed out that he might find most convenient and desirable. The critic seemingly tried to ignore the patent provision of the bill which allows application for all deductions to be made to the district collector where his tax is withheld at the source. This privilege is allowed to every individual taxpayer in every single case, and any suggestion that such taxpayer is required in any instance to disclose his affairs to any person other than a Government tax official, except at his option, is not supported by a vestige of fact.

Objection (d) is of no practical weight. Corporations owning and holding bonds of other corporations would, as is done in England both by individuals and corporations where deductions or exemptions are allowed, present their coupons to the debtor corporations with a verified statement that the coupons relate to bonds which are the property and are in the possession of such corporation, and it would thereupon receive interest payments in full.

Objection (e) is really no objection at all. The bill imposes the tax upon the individual holders of corporate bonds and merely requires the debtor corporation to withhold and turn over to the Government for such individual holder the amount of tax due on the interest payable to him. If the corporation enters into a private agreement with the individual holder to pay his tax gratis, this is of no concern to the Government. They can settle that among themselves. I repeat, the Government imposes this tax alone upon the individual bondholder. For the Government to allow a taxpayer to pay another's taxes and then to deduct the same before paying its own would simply be exempting a large amount of income (interest on bonds in this case) from taxation.

Objection (f) is of no serious consequence. It relates to a provision of the English law inserted in this bill for the sole purpose of reaching income of a taxable person in this country which is derived from interest upon bonds or dividends of foreign corporations doing business abroad and payable abroad. This provision at once reached about $8,000,000 of taxable income in England that had hitherto escaped. Since it operates successfully there, why will it not do so here?

The proposed remedies or plan of Mr. Morawetz offer far more "ambiguities, complexities, omissions, and inaccuracies" than the pending measure, with two very striking exceptions, viz.: He makes two purposes clear. The first discloses a veiled plan to get holding corporations from under the tax this bill imposes in lieu of their exemption in effect under existing law. His second purpose would appear to be to, if possible, free all corporations owning in their bonds guarantees to the holders against taxation from the effects of such contracts. Without intending to do him injustice, I conceive these two purposes to have been the moving cause of his entire criticism of the bill. And to do so he would deprive individual taxpayers holding bonds of both their exemption and deductions.

Some of the inconsistencies of his criticism and substitute plan are that he would collect at the source, although he strongly condemns the idea of doing so under the bill with a $4,000 exemption. Again, he states that the expense to individuals in securing deductions in certain cases would make their efforts prohibitive, and yet further on he states that corporations seeking their benefit would induce individuals to prosecute such claims. It is plain that corporations could procure no such substitute benefits as he refers to under the bill.

Even if they could do so, why would an individual prosecute a claim for deduction for a corporation more onerous than for himself? Mr. Morawetz suggests, "it [under the pending bill] would be to the interest of the debtor corporation to cause their coupons representing interest due on its bonds to be presented for payment by corporations rather than by individuals, because in every such case the debtor corporation would be relieved from the payment of the tax, &c."

The fallacy of this is that if another corporation should present such coupons to the debtor corporation and receive the interest, it would be required, as it now is, to pay tax on its income so received, and I fancy one corporation would not thus seek to relieve a debtor corporation from the tax only to pay the tax itself. The tax, under the bill, must be withheld by the debtor corporation when the coupons are presented by another corporation, unless the latter owns the bonds in question.

Other statements are equally irreconcilable.

The corporations have been for five years subject to a law that taxes their net profits 1 per cent. per annum. This law is now to be extended in effect to the net profits of individuals derived from all other sources. Knowing these conditions, it is left to taxpayers to conduct their affairs as they may see fit. If a corporation desires to agree to pay the taxes of certain individuals, that is its own affair; or if it desires to so organize its business and constitute its property ownership with respect to common and preferred stock as to give some individual owners and taxpayers some advantage over others of its owners, as to the normal tax, that likewise is its own affair.

The suggestion that all individuals whose incomes exceed $20,000, including that portion derived from the dividends of corporations, are not subject to the additional tax of 1 per cent., 2 per cent., and 3 per cent. is erroneous in toto, and affords but another ground for the conclusion that Mr. Morawetz must have made a hurried examination of this bill. The pending measure has been submitted to some of the best expert accountants in the country and to Treasury officials—both of whom are well versed in the operation of the present corporation tax law and former income tax laws—and each has pronounced the measure entirely practical and workable. I have no doubt as to its successful administration.

CORDELL HULL.

Washington, D. C., May 13, 1913.

Elevated Road Noise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The noise of the elevated road trains on Sixth Avenue has become unbearable. How that doors and windows must be kept open with warmer weather. It is hard to hear one's own voice as a train goes by. Tradesmen must suspend conversations with customers until the train has passed. Time and money are thus lost.

What can be done to get relief from this noise? Is it too much to hope that the Manhattan Elevated Company will itself give us a practically noiseless road, or must the people make the matter a political issue and force the company to act against its own will? A SUFFERER.

New York, May 13, 1913.

The Barber's Long Hours.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All barbers have to work from thirteen to fifteen hours a day, including nearly all holidays, and Sunday mornings until 1 o'clock. We would be very thankful if a bill were passed making ten hours a full day's work, so that we could be home with our families.

Any fair-minded person will agree with me that if shops were open from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M. every one could be waited on in that time. The few that come later than that simply want to kill time. U. W. G.

New York, May 13, 1913.

MUTUAL SATISFACTION.

At last our woe cottage is taken;
Yes, rented, though for a mere song.
We're pleased with the looks of our tenants,
And hope they'll remain with us long.

The father's industrious, quiet,
The mother is dainty and trim.
We guess she's no suffragist lady—
She's ever deferring to him!

And yet she it was who decided
Our cute little dwelling to take;
Since then she's content with her duties,
In seeking a home-nest to make.

We feel they'll prove neat, thrifty, peaceful,
Our property treat as their own—
Not cheating us out of our rent dues,
Like some canny tenants we've known.

Perchance they'll take toll from our garden,
When cherries and berries ripen;
The Wrens, domiciled in our bird-house—
Well, we'll not object, that is sure.

ELLA A. FANNING.

CONTEST THE FIELD IN FRENCH PLAYS

Alliance Francaise Not in Accord with Plan to Build a New Theatre.

ADDS TO ITS OWN FORCES

President Bonheur Says Experience Shows That the Venture Is Not Apt to Succeed.

New York's needs in the way of the performance of French plays by French players are destined to be well looked after next season, for, following the announcement of a new organization which will build a theatre for that purpose, it was learned yesterday that the Circle Dramatique of the Alliance Francaise had planned a large increase of its activities for next season, to establish the fact that the capital for French drama in the United States is still the Aerial Theatre atop the New Amsterdam, where it gives its performances.

It was carefully explained by Lucien L. Bonheur, President of the older organization, yesterday, that the new plans of the Alliance Francaise were not in opposition to anybody or anything, but from remarks let drop by members of both organizations it is gathered that they are not working in harmony despite the fact that in a few instances the same names appear on the patron's list of both.

"We do not have to 'round' anything," said Mr. Bonheur yesterday, "as we have been giving performances in French for the past seven years with the Circle Dramatique of the Alliance Francaise. We are glad to see the new movement and trust it will succeed. But our experience with the Alliance Francaise does not lead us to think that a season of fifteen or sixteen weeks with almost daily performances of French plays can be successful. We have been presenting the best plays with the best artists, and it has only been by the strongest kind of effort that we have been able to bring it to a successful conclusion."

During the past season the Alliance Francaise has given three performances a month of French plays at the Aerial Theatre. Next season that number will be increased to four. There will be in addition a special matinee every month for students in schools and universities. Then there will be a special performance for a French charity. In addition to this the company will be used for a series of matinees to be given at the Plaza Hotel, morning from 11 to 1 o'clock.

The additional performances have been arranged in order to provide more appearances for the new company, which will be engaged, Mme. Yoreka, a former member of the company at the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre in Paris, who has been in New York this Winter, will head the new organization. The director of the theatre, Claude Benedict, of the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, is now abroad for the purpose of selecting a few more actors for the company.

He is also looking over the plays being performed in Paris, and Mr. Bonheur says it is the purpose of the organization to obtain three or four of the most successful of these for performance here. The French Theatre has announced no similar purpose.

Among the next season's patrons of the Cercle Dramatique of the Alliance Francaise are Ambassador Jules Jusserand, Consul Ettenne Lanel, Henri Hoirat, Cont de Jean, Lucien Jouvaud, Auguste George, Prof. Adolphe Cohn, J. P. Morgan, W. Bourke Cockran, J. F. Sloane, C. L. Butler, Frederic R. Coudert, Paul Fuller, Robert Bacon, Gen. Horace Porter, E. L. Stoddard, J. Leroy White, T. Titeison Wells, Alexander T. Mason, Mrs. C. Whitney, Elisabeth G. Marbury, C. Theodore Kunhardt, Clarence Lodwick, Judge H. G. Ward, Justice Charles L. Guy, William H. Taylor, George F. Ide, Frank D. Pavey, Mrs. S. K. Pendleton, Jean de Pulligny, Mrs. Charles F. Rand, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. C. West 3d Roosevelt, and Miss Anna Perkins.

H. C. FRICK'S SON ENGAGED.

Childs Frick to Marry Miss Frances Dixon of Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 13.—The engagement of Miss Frances Dixon, daughter of the late Isaac H. Dixon of Baltimore, to Childs Frick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Frick of Pittsburgh and New York, is announced. Miss Dixon made her debut two seasons ago, and is considered one of Baltimore's most beautiful young women.

The latter part of last season she went abroad with Mr. and Mrs. Frick in their yacht and traveled extensively with them in Europe and Egypt. Last Winter Miss Helen Clay Frick visited Miss Dixon and was extensively entertained. Both of Miss Dixon's sisters, Miss Mary Allen and Miss Elizabeth White Dixon were debutantes of last Winter in Baltimore. Miss Dixon visited Mrs. Edward Clay Carrington at her home at Penn and Homewood Avenues, the first week of January.

Childs Frick is a Princeton graduate. He has been a hunter of big game, and has many trophies in the Carnegie museum. He led the Childs Frick Abyssinian expedition several years ago, and has recently returned from a second expedition to Africa. No date has been set for the wedding.

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AN ACTORS' FUND DAY.

Erlanger Suggests a Country-Wide Benefit Once a Year.

The annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America was held yesterday afternoon at the Hudson Theatre. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. There was only one ticket in the field this year, which was elected unanimously, and the same spirit of unanimity prevailed over the rest of the business of the meeting. A report of the year's proceedings was read by E. D. Miner, the Secretary, and it was shown that the expenses for the year had been $68,373.06, while the receipts from benefits and other sources were $62,672.82.

The principal feature of the meeting was the proposal by A. L. Erlanger that hereafter the fund should be freed from the necessity of holding benefits, fairs, &c., by arranging that one day in each year should be set aside at every theatre in the country as Actors' Fund Day, when a special matinee of the current attraction should be given, the receipts to go to the fund. The plan is for the actors to donate their services, the managers to give their share of the expenses, and all other expenses involved to be donated also. Mr. Erlanger also offered to direct and manage the project. The proposition was adopted at the meeting held afterward and a vote of thanks given the proposer. As the new scheme is understood, it does away with the annual Actors' Fund benefit and the Actors' Fund Fair.

The following officers were elected by acclamation: Daniel Frohman, President; Joseph R. Grismer, Vice President; F. F. Mackay, Second Vice President; William Harris, Treasurer; Edwin D. Miner, Secretary, and J. J. Armstrong, Francis Wilson, Walter Vincent, David Warfield, Milton Aborn, and Sam Scribner, Trustees for three years.

Italian Orchestra Make-Up.

When the Italian Orchestral Society gives its Italian symphonic concert on May 22 in Carnegie Hall two-thirds of the orchestra of 100 men will be Italians. According to Cesare Sodero, the idea is to give Italian symphonic works in the best possible form from an artistic standpoint, and in order to carry out this idea it has been found necessary to engage the musicians regardless of nationality. Now that the full orchestra is made up, it is found to contain a largely Italian membership.

Luna Park Opens To-day.

Luna Park, at Coney Island, will open its season this afternoon. There will be a parade at 5 o'clock, which will be participated in by the horses and other animals in the spectacle, "Fire and Sword," as well as by the employes and performers at the amusement resort. In the evening there will be an electrical illumination.

MRS. HOLLENBERG FETED.

Birthday Reception for Director of Woman's Democratic Club.

Seventy-two candles were lighted on a big birthday cake last night in honor of one woman who is not afraid to tell her age. This is Mrs. H. G. Hollenberg, one of the Directors of the Woman's Democratic Club, for whom a reception and musicale were given by the members of the club at the residence of Mrs. William Porter Jenkens, Brooklyn. Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, President of the club presented Mrs. Hollenberg with a gold lorgnette and chain in the name of the club, and Mr. Crosby recited a poem written by him for the occasion.

The music, instrumental and vocal, was by Mrs. John Robert Miller, Alphonse Li Bohrer, A. Emil Skoog, and little Miss Mary Elizabeth Miller. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Frederick Bedger Crowell, Mrs. A. Emil Skoog, Mrs. George S. Draper, Mrs. John Robert Miller, Miss Mary Elizabeth Miller, Mrs. John O'Leary, Mrs. James F. Court, Mrs. George Button, Miss Helen Courtois, Mrs. Cornelius Donovan, Miss Minnie Walsh, Mrs. Samuel Kline, Miss Mary Kline, Mrs. William J. Disbrown, Mrs. E. M. Bell, Mrs. L. G. Pierson, Mrs. ... E. Quinn, Mrs. E. Brewster, Mrs. E. F. Bosworth, and Mrs. J. Moran.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss May H. Terry and the Rev. Theodore Fiske Savage, who are to be married on May 29, will have no attendants owing to the recent death of the bride's grandfather, John T. Terry, Sr. The ceremony will be as quiet and small as it is possible to make it.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker are closing their town house, 20 West Fifty-third Street, to-day and going to Cedarcliff, their country homes at Riverside, Conn. Mr. Shoemaker remains in the same condition of health in which he has been for several months.

Miss Susan Sturgis Strong, who will to-morrow marry George Lindsley Burr, will give a luncheon to-day to her bridesmaids, and this evening Mr. Burr will give his bachelor dinner at the Harvard Club.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler and their family of East Seventy-second Street will spend most of the Summer at Magnolia, Mass. Miss Louise Butler, after leaving school, will go for Europe, to spend the entire Summer in travel.

Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn of 127 West Fifty-eighth Street is spending several weeks at her country place, Windmill Farm, Ipswich, Mass.

Mrs. Philander K. Jennings will entertain this afternoon with a garden party at her country place, Edgehurst, at Merrick, L. I.

Mrs. Warren McConihe, who sailed on Tuesday, will motor through the chateau districts of France, and will go on to St. Moritz.

Mrs. Henry Ball Laidlaw has sent out invitations for the wedding of her daughter, Mrs. Agnes Laidlaw Roesler, of 202 West Seventy-fourth Street, to Dr. John Colin Vaughn. The marriage will take place on May 29 at Mrs. Laidlaw's Summer home, at Sands Point, and President Hibben of Princeton will officiate.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Blair and their family have arrived from Pittsburgh and are at the Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Bowman McCalla, widow of Admiral McCalla, and her daughter, Miss Stella McCalla, of Washington, are at the Gotham.

Mrs. Frederic Nelson has returned from the Virginia Hot Springs and is at the Plaza for about a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish of 40 East Seventy-sixth Street will sail to-morrow on the Baltic. After spending a few months in the Ritz-Carlton in London they will motor for three months through France and Germany, returning here late in September.

SPANISH ART EXHIBIT.

Chicago to Have Work of Most Noted Modern Painters.

Chicago is to have an exhibition of contemporary Spanish art in the Galleries of its Art Institute from May 16 to June 15. The collection includes pictures by Sorolla Zuloaga, Villegas, Carsolo Monte Riegrain, Chochera, and the brothers Zubiaurre. All the art of these men is said to appear extremely conservative in contrast with the extreme modernist movement.

Miss Ethel Gee has assembled the pictures, about sixty in number, and has had the assistance of Sorolla, upon whose invitation he visited Madrid, and also of Cossio, the author of "El Greco," and of Senor Rivas, who is connected with public instruction in the fine arts. The exhibition will be the most important of the kind of modern Spanish art ever shown in the United States.

B'rith Abraham Convention Closing.

BUFFALO, May 13.—The twenty-first biennial convention of the Order B'rith Abraham will close to-morrow morning. With the installation of officers elected to-night all the principal officers, including Grand Master Samuel Dorf, were re-elected. Resolutions were adopted extending the thanks of the order to Representative Henry M. Goldfogle of New York, William Sulzer, now Governor, but then a Congressman, Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, Louis Marshall of New York and ex-President Taft for their work in securing the abrogation of the Russian treaty because Russia refused to recognize the passports of Jewish Americans.

PROPOSES RETURN OF UNSOLD BOOKS

Paper Read at Booksellers' Convention Meets Opposition from Publishers.

OVERPRODUCTION A MENACE

Only 4,559 Works Were Published in 1890, but by 1910 the Number Had Jumped to 13,470.

More than 300 booksellers from all parts of the country were present yesterday morning at the opening of the thirteenth annual convention of the American Booksellers' Association in the Hotel Astor. Some of the delegates came all the way from the Pacific Coast to talk shop with their brothers from Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York City, and elsewhere, but no matter where they came from, all the delegates were filled with the same spirit, with "Sell your hammer and buy a horn" for their motto and the injunction of "Boost" added. A number of women booksellers were present.

The convention was formally opened with an address of welcome by President Walter L. Butler. A brief business session followed, devoted to the reading of committee reports, after which papers were read by Miss Virginia S. Crowell of Wanamaker's, New York, on "The Booksellers' Responsibility"; by Louis A. Keating of the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, on "Agencies for Developing Reading," and by Alfred Harcourt of Henry Holt & Co., New York, on "Books and Their Competitors." After the reading of each paper there was a general discussion.

At 2 o'clock, after luncheon, there was another session of paper reading and discussion, John Sterling of Watertown, N. Y., discussed "The Problem of Bookselling in the Smaller Cities"; William H. Arnold of the Syndicate Trading Company and the H. B. Claflin Company and the H. B. Claflin Company, New York, read a paper bristling with new suggestions entitled "More Steps Forward"; Vernon M. Schenck of Johnson's Bookstore, Springfield, Mass., spoke on "Overproduction: A Menace to the Book Trade," and Will D. Wilson of the Lowman & Hanford Company, Seattle, Wash., outlined "Book Conditions in the Northwest," bringing the afternoon's programme to a close.

In his paper Mr. Arnold put forward a suggestion that must have seemed revolutionary to the trade, and aroused discussion enough. The suggestion was that booksellers should have the privilege of returning to the publisher or jobber any copies of a book on hand after one year, receiving a credit check for 90 per cent. of the purchase price.

Mr. Arnold prefaced his suggestion by referring to the great loss caused to booksellers by reason of large accumulated dead stocks of unsalable books, and pointed out the difficulty of judging the value of books, which, he said, are not like those of vendors of any other form of merchandise whose quality can be determined accurately by a prospective buyer. No bookseller has time to read all of the books offered to him, and he must necessarily rely on the judgment of others as to their literary value and selling qualities. Consequently, he said, new books should be so guaranteed that the bookseller will not lose if the publisher has made a mistake and put out a poor seller or has loaded up the dealer with unsalable books.

To make up for the loss which would be occasioned to the publisher by such returns of unsold books, Mr. Arnold suggested an increased wholesale price, with a consequent slight increase in the retail price. Such protection to the dealer, he argued, would mean a great boom in the book selling business, as the dealers would no longer be depressed by the bugaboo of dead stock.

He also suggested that the return of unsalable books would have a wholesome effect on the publisher and thus in consequence fewer worthless books would be put on the market.

In the discussion which followed Charles E. Butler spoke in favor of the return privilege, while G. Edgar Briggs of Flemming H. Revell & Co., publishers, attacked the proposition. No action was taken on the question by the convention yesterday, but another one of Mr. Arnold's suggestions, namely, the establishment of a Publishers' and Booksellers' joint board of trade to thresh out their problems was favorably acted on, being referred to the Executive Committee to report back to-morrow.

In his paper on "Overproduction," Mr. Schenck presented some interesting statistics showing how the number of books published annually had increased out of all reason, compared with the growth of population. In 1890, he said, when the population was 60,000,000 the number of books published was 4,559, while the number of books had jumped to 8,350 with a population of 76,000,000; and in 1910 13,470 books were published, an increase of 112 per cent. over 1890, while the population was only 92,000,000. Since 1910 the tide of books, he said, had gone down a bit, the figures for 1911 and 1912 being 11,123 and 10,903, respectively. For this overproduction Mr. Schenck blamed the rivalry of publishers.

Additional papers will be read at the morning and afternoon sessions to-day, and in the evening all the delegates will attend a theatre party. To-morrow, however, will be the busiest day of the convention. During it a secret session at which officers will be elected and for the ensuing year. At noon the convention will adjourn and go in a body to the new home of Charles Scribner's Sons, where a buffet luncheon will be served, after which the members of the association will be taken in automobiles to inspect the manufacturing plant.

The annual dinner to-morrow evening will bring the convention to a close. Among the promised speakers are Borough President George McAneny, Percy Markaxe, A. A. Daly, and Irving S. Cobb.

TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Passengers of Two Incoming and Two Outgoing Liners.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe to-day are:

CAMPANIA (Liverpool)—Fonseca Aranjo, E. Barton, Robert L. Dodds, Mrs. H. M. Douglas and Miss Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Holt, Henry A. James, Miss Dorothy James, Mrs. J. W. McDiarmid, Capt. Eric Norman, R. B. Pratt, Mrs. J. Norman Pratt, Gladys Vane Ward, Thomas H. Ward, Lord Wearside, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wessel.

PATRICIA (Hamburg)—Louis Barthe, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barrelet, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bannack, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon M. Cotherill, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand D. Freudenberg, and Mrs. Carl Helmcke, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill M. Bushinson, Miss Rose Hargrove, Mrs. Andrew Mars, Mrs. Charles Lee Mc-Allen, Mrs. Henry Nicholson, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. ... H. Strong, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Reuche.

Among the passengers arriving from Europe yesterday were:

MINNEHAHA (London)—Miss A. Y. Adall-Rogers, William Anderson, J. V. S. Bleecker, J. S. S. Bullen, Ivan T. Burney, Mrs. James W. Brown, Henry P. Clark, A. D. Crim, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Heyman, Mrs. Margaret S. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Kennedy, Mrs. Charles Nicke, Frank Lenton, Miss and Mrs. Raphael Lopez, George L. Madison, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Ormsby, H. S. Paine, Charles J. Phillips, Mrs. John Thacker, C. P. Reid Todd, and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Scott.

HAMBURG (Naples)—The Misses Stella and Mary F. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Barnes, Miss Margaret Burling, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Cammann, B. F. Chambers, Miss Josephine Cheever, Mrs. Theodore Freeland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox, W. Grant, Mrs. E. Kemp, Nicholson Little, Malcolm Lloyd, Bisley Major, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William B. Nicholson, Loyall A. Osborne, Mrs. Emma H. Osborne, Louis Paget, D. Achille Paul, Mrs. Reynolds, Lamont Rifford, Clifford Cairns Saal, As crchestra of New York men, with Carl Hugo Engel as concert master, will assist.

Miss Rifford, Mrs. Reynolds, Lamont Rifford, Clifford Cairns Saal. As orchestra of New York men, with Carl Hugo Engel as concert master, will assist.

Miss Burrill, who is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Dayton Burrill, will be given in marriage by her brother, John Mansfield Burrill, and will have two attendants, Miss Ruth Malcolm Clark and M. S. S. Frith Pickslay.

The wedding will take place at 5 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, and will be followed by a reception at 5:30 o'clock at the Hotel Gotham.

C. L. Law to Wed Mrs. E. B. Hill.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Mrs. Estelle Baker Hill to Clarence L. Law, an official of the New York Edison Company. The marriage will be solemnized at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, on Monday evening, June 2. At 8:30 Dr. Jefferson will officiate. The matron of honor will be Mrs. E. A. Norman of this city, and J. Lloyd Prince is to act as best man. Mr. Law and his bride are to spend their honeymoon in the Berkshires, and on returning to New York in the Fall will reside at 600 West 137th Street.

Miss Whitaker to Wed at All Angels'

Owing to the unfinished condition of St. Thomas's Church, the marriage of Miss Kathleen Whitaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Whitaker, to Dr. Warren Hildreth will take place in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, on Thursday evening, May 22. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of the church, will officiate.

Miss Janet Wechsler to Marry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wechsler of 532 West Tenth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet Wechsler, to Burnham Levy of this city. They will hold a reception at the Hotel Majestic on Sunday, May 25, from 3 to 6.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Five Frankforters" will close its season at the Thirty-ninth Street theatre with the performance of Saturday night. It is expected that the play will reopen at this theatre early in the Fall before going on tour.

The cast for "Lew Fields's All Aboard," which opens at the Forty-fourth Street Roof Garden on June 2, includes Lew Fields, George W. Monroe, Carter De Haven, Lawrence D'Orsay, Will Philbrick, Flora Parker De Haven, Eva Mudge, Ralph Kerns, Joe Barnett, Nat Fields, James Grant, Dolly Connolly, Arthur Hartley, Olin Howland, and Katherine Witchie.

Arizona will be taken to Chicago at the conclusion of its engagement at the Lyric Theatre here.

Harry Houdini, who is the feature of the opening bill at the Victoria Roof Garden on June 2, will show a new illusion, that of escaping after being frozen in a cake of ice.

Fritzi Scheff will be seen in "Mlle. Modiste," at the Knickerbocker beginning on May 26. Claude Gillingwater and Bertha Holly will appear in her support in their original roles.

Elizabeth Brice has been engaged for a singing role in the "Ziegfeld Follies" of 1913.

A new effect was introduced into "The Argyle Case" at the Criterion Theatre last night whereby the bleaching of hills in the counterfeiting scene is shown through a process invented by Lawrence Sammis.

The engagement of "The Four Little Rich Girls" has again been extended at the Hudson Theatre, this time to close on May 24.

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COME HERE TO WED.

Schoolmates Thus Escape Possible Parental Objections.

The services of the Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton of the Little-Church-Around-the-Corner were hurriedly requisitioned yesterday by Miss Grace Evans and Myron Craig Ballenberg, in order to forestall the bride's father, who was thought to oppose the match.

Miss Evans is the daughter of Evan Evans, a wealthy contractor of Cincinnati. When she and young Ballenberg suddenly decided to get married without asking parental permission, she came on to New York with her sister. The bridegroom came yesterday to the Hotel McAlpin, where the sisters were. The sister promptly gave her consent to the marriage, and after getting the license at City Hall, the young couple hunted up Dr. Houghton. The ceremony was also witnessed by Lee Ballenberg of Hamburg, Germany, a brother of the bridegroom.

Later, Mr. and Mrs. Ballenberg left on their honeymoon for Atlantic City, after notifying the bride's parents of the marriage by telegraph. According to Miss Florence Evans, her sister and Mr. Ballenberg had known each other since childhood days, having been schoolmates.

F. D. GALLATIN TO MARRY.

Engagement to Miss Anna Marie Herdliczka Announced.

Formal announcement is being made to-day of the engagement of Francis Dawson Gallatin and Miss Anna Marie Herdliczka.

Mr. Gallatin is a son of Mrs. James Gallatin and the late James Gallatin, who was President of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Tenement House Commission, and was well known for his public service. Mr. Gallatin's mother was before her marriage Miss Elisabeth Dawson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dawson of Engaind. His brother, Albert R. Gallatin, married Miss Beatrice Quennell about a year ago, and another brother is James Nicholson Gallatin.

Miss Herdliczka is a member of an old Bohemian family and her home is in Southern Moravia, Austria. She was educated in Prague, and there took her degree of Doctor of Medicine. She met Mr. Gallatin in Prague some six years ago, when a girl of thirteen, and since then Mr. Gallatin has seen her yearly on his annual visits to Prague and Vienna.

Miss Herdliczka is now visiting in this country and the marriage will take place at an early date, which has not yet been set.

Mr. Gallatin, who is a lawyer, has traveled extensively and has also been in the diplomatic service as an attaché of the American Embassy in Constantinople when John J. Leishman was Ambassador. In 1903 he left the Embassy and toured South America, and later traveled extensively abroad. He was graduated from Columbia in 1891. He has been deeply interested in the Prison Association and has taken much interest in philanthropic work.

Mr. Gallatin married some years ago Miss Harriet Lawrence Rogers, who is now the wife of Dr. Raoul Dunant of Geneva, Switzerland.

MISS BURRILL'S WEDDING.

Attendants Chosen for Marriage to Jack A. Rainier.

The plans have been completed for the wedding on May 20 of Miss Amy Livingston Burrill and Jack Adincourt Rainier, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Rainier.

The ushers chosen are Jerome Alexandre, Thomas White, R. Craig Van Deventer, George Quintard, J. Malcolm Clark, and Allan Brown. The best man will be John Swan of Pittsburgh.

Miss Burrill, who is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Dayton Burrill, will be given in marriage by her brother, John Mansfield Burrill, and will have two attendants, Miss Ruth Malcolm Clark and M. S. S. Frith Pickslay.

The wedding will take place at 5 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, and will be followed by a reception at 5:30 o'clock at the Hotel Gotham.

C. L. Law to Wed Mrs. E. B. Hill.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Mrs. Estelle Baker Hill to Clarence L. Law, an official of the New York Edison Company. The marriage will be solemnized at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, on Monday evening, June 2. At 8:30 Dr. Jefferson will officiate. The matron of honor will be Mrs. E. A. Norman of this city, and J. Lloyd Prince is to act as best man. Mr. Law and his bride are to spend their honeymoon in the Berkshires, and on returning to New York in the Fall will reside at 600 West 137th Street.

Miss Whitaker to Wed at All Angels'

Owing to the unfinished condition of St. Thomas's Church, the marriage of Miss Kathleen Whitaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Whitaker, to Dr. Warren Hildreth will take place in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, on Thursday evening, May 22. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of the church, will officiate.

Miss Janet Wechsler to Marry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wechsler of 532 West Tenth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet Wechsler, to Burnham Levy of this city. They will hold a reception at the Hotel Majestic on Sunday, May 25, from 3 to 6.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Five Frankforters" will close its season at the Thirty-ninth Street theatre with the performance of Saturday night. It is expected that the play will reopen at this theatre early in the Fall before going on tour.

The cast for Lew Fields's "All Aboard," which opens at the Forty-fourth Street Roof Garden on June 2, includes Lew Fields, George W. Monroe, Carter De Haven, Lawrence D'Orsay, Will Philbrick, Flora Parker De Haven, Eva Mudge, Ralph Kerns, Joe Barnett, Nat Fields, James Grant, Dolly Connolly, Arthur Hartley, Olin Howland, and Katherine Witchie.

Arizona will be taken to Chicago at the conclusion of its engagement at the Lyric Theatre here.

Harry Houdini, who is the feature of the opening bill at the Victoria Roof Garden on June 2, will show a new illusion, that of escaping after being frozen in a cake of ice.

Fritzi Scheff will be seen in "Mlle. Modiste," at the Knickerbocker beginning on May 26. Claude Gillingwater and Bertha Holly will appear in her support in their original roles.

Elizabeth Brice has been engaged for a singing role in the "Ziegfeld Follies" of 1913.

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7,000 GIRLS DANCE IN CENTRAL PARK

Children of the Public Schools Have Their Annual May Pole Festival.

STOVER PLANS MORE FETES

Says Children Shall Enjoy Parks "in Spite of the Fault Finding of a Great Many People."

Seven thousand girls, from eighty-two public schools, danced around eighty-two May poles yesterday afternoon on the green in Central Park. It was the prettiest park festival the children have had since the City's Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League began to hold its annual play days at Central Park in 1906. There were special features yesterday. In the first place, Supt. Maxwell allowed the children to leave school at 1 o'clock, and they were all on the green and their dancing had begun before half past 2, and even before that they had had a special treat.

Most of the children had never seen sheep, and there were many lambs in the Park. At the request of Miss Elisabeth Burchenal, the entire flock, sheep and lambs, were left on the green until after the children arrived, and they had the pleasure of seeing the collies gather them and drive them off.

The girls' schools had different colors. In the May poles were two and in some cases three colors, but the girls made bright splashes of single color on the lawn; one group with bright red hair ribbons, another with orange, and from other schools the girls were all in dark blue and white. Others wore pale blue, pink, or soft lavender.

There were all the regular dances and others that were less familiar. There was the "Created Hen," a Dalish dance. The "Ace of Diamonds" was a new name, and there were the "Seven Jumps," and in one dance each one of the 7,000 little girls was down on her knees.

Among the best dancers were the children from the School for the Deaf, Public School 47, Manhattan. There were two leagues of them, fifty girls in each league, one group wearing orange ribbons with white dresses and the others pink roses in their hair.

The small boys of the city helped the girls celebrate, 100 Boy Scouts keeping order on the grounds, while the boys' band from Public School 47, Manhattan, furnished the music for the dancing. The girls did the cheering, with different "yells" for different schools. All the girls together had a cheer for their Director in Chief, Miss Burchenal. She was standing on the band stand in the centre of the green when the girls, coming up from all parts of the field, gave their special yell for her and rushed forward to shake hands with her. In her arms she was carrying a big bouquet of flowers, a clustering of hyacinths and snowballs from a real outdoor garden in Harlem, from School 89, the Bronx, and a bunch of hothouse pink roses from Public School 100, Manhattan.

Many well-known people were on the grounds, among them Superintendent of Schools Maxwell and three of the founders of the Public School Athletic League, Gen. George Wingate, C. Ward Crampton, and Gustavus T. Kirby, who said this work for the children, which had spread not only all over the country, but all over the world, was one of the greatest pleasures of his life.

Commissioner of Parks Stover said it was one of the prettiest of the Park fetes, and that there were going to be more of them.

In spite of the fault-finding of a great many people, we are going to have a great many more pageants for the children here," he said.

Among the guests many of them Directors of the Girls' Branch, were Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Alfred Sereno Pratt, Miss Laura J. Post, Mrs. McGee Ellsworth, Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby, Miss Catharine S. Leverich, Miss Helen Glover, Miss Frances de Peyster, Mrs. Henry Butterworth, Mrs. Henry Parsons, and Mrs. Cyrus Miller.

Of all the 7,000 girls in the Park dances yesterday there were only three who got separated from their respective groups and teachers. The last one was little Esther Weissberg of Public School 63, Manhattan, and it was after all the games were over and the dancers were starting for their way home. Little smudgy tear stains were all over Esther's cheeks, and she was a very unhappy little girl.

"Let us take her home," said Mrs. Speyer, but as it was certain that an unhappy teacher was counting noses and missing one of her little charges, a Boy Scout was called in and Esther found herself in a jiffy.

One thing that had not been claimed up to the time when the last of the crowd was leaving was a little girl's white petticoat that some dancer had dropped. It waved gayly in the breeze where some one pinned it on the lines inclosing the green, waiting for its little owner to come and claim it.

Mrs. Russell Sage stopped her automobile just outside the enclosure and watched the children dance for some time.

QUITS 13 CLUB DINNER.

Dr. W. S. Gotthelf Incensed at Friedmann Cure Discussion.

After voicing a protest against the organization lending itself to advertising purposes, Dr. William S. Gotthelf of 154 West Seventy-seventh Street withdrew last night from a dinner of the Thirteen Club held in the Hotel Cadillac, at which Dr. Friedmann's alleged cure for tuberculosis was discussed. Dr. Gotthelf said he also spoke in behalf of Drs. Thomas W. Embley, Solomon Rosenbaum, Leo Jacoby, Walter A. Shuales, L. L. Satenstein, and David Lazarus, whose names had been used without permission as members of the dinner committee. It was only after repeated efforts that had been made to silence him that Dr. Gotthelf succeeded in placing his protest on record, before the floor was taken by Dr. M. A. Sturm, who told of work he intended to do with the Friedmann vaccine.

Dr. Friedmann said yesterday in his apartment in the Hotel Majestic that the residence at 878 West End Avenue, leased by Eisner & Mendelsohn as New York headquarters for the "cure," would be ready for business in a week or so. He also told of an alleged statement, signed by Dr. Sturm on April 27, in which the latter denied having in his possession the secret for manufacturing the turtle vaccine. Dr. Sturm averred he treated sixteen patients yesterday, of which nine were charity cases. Mr. Eisner said his attorney would take whatever legal action was necessary in connection with Dr. Sturm's assertions.

DINNER TO LORD MAYORS.

Sir William Dunn And Sir William Treloar Guests of J. J. Sinclair.

Sir William Dunn, who will be Lord Mayor of London in 1916, and Sir William Treloar, Lord Mayor of London in 1907, were the guests of honor at a dinner given last night by John J. Sinclair in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Among the forty-five guests present were W. R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission; George T. Wilson, President of the American Pilgrims; George L. Ide, Alderman Ridder, George C. Boldt, William Skinner, William Hester, J. S. Armstrong, W. M. Dykman, Capt. J. B. Ransom, D. T. Bolen of London, S. T. Cosgrove, William McClench, and Frederick Middlebrook.

Son Born to Mr. and Mrs. Pulitzer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer of 5836 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., are being congratulated upon the birth of a son. The infant is to be named Joseph Pulitzer, after his grandfather, the founder of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and publisher of The New York World, who died a year and a half ago.

FAREWELL TO W. H. PAGE.

Fellow-Workers Join in a Hearty Send-Off to New Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 13.—At an informal reception in the library of Country Life this afternoon Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, said good-bye to and received the good wishes of 700 employes of Doubleday, Page & Co. Mr. Page was visibly affected by their expressions of affection.

Word had been passed around that Mr. Page would be in the library to say good-bye to his friends in the big printing plant at 5 o'clock. They had no opportunity to do more than wash the grease and oil from their hands before filing in from the binderies, the composing room, the engraving rooms

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Oregon & California 5s
Niagara Falls Power 5s & 6s
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Buffalo Gas 5s
Kansas City Ry. & Lt. 5s & 6s
Ontario Power 5s & 6s

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Improve on Little More Active Trading—New York Central Consolidation.

Showing a little more activity than it had on Monday, the stock market retained yesterday practically all the ground which it had lost in the general level of quotations during the two previous days of trading. Some improvement in the London market upon the resumption of trading after the triple holiday offered some incentive to traders here to work with more confidence on the long side of the account. The contradictory day-to-day movements of prices, however, in such a market as we have lately had hardly call for any other explanation than that suggested by the fickleness of professional traders and by the uncertainty which is naturally enough felt by many over the wisdom of continuing operations for the fall after a prolonged decline. United States Steel and some of the copper shares were among those which showed more than average gains yesterday. The news from the copper trade as a whole has been favorable, and that from the steel trade has been sufficiently good to suggest that, so far as general business is concerned, it is a contraction feared but not yet experienced rather than dissatisfaction with the current volume of transactions which offers ground for the conservatism which is so generally felt regarding the future. The movement in United States Steel yesterday was particularly interesting, in contrast with the interpretation which many traders felt should be put upon the showing made in the unfilled-order statement of the Steel Corporation issued just as the market closed on Saturday. The action of the stock since then has indicated that the view of many traders has not been shared by outside holders of the stock generally that the decline in unfilled orders suggested a rapid adverse change in the steel trade. The fact is that steelmakers feel that they are still as well supplied with orders as need be, and more business than is being done could be done if prompter deliveries were possible. This all fits in with one noteworthy phase of the general business attitude, which is one of caution regarding the future, though current opportunities for trade are large.

Bankers are giving a good deal of thought just now to the probable provisions of the Currency Reform bill which the party leaders have under consideration. In a broad sense currency reform, if actually entitled to that designation, must necessarily work to general advantage, but there is some concern in the financial district lest certain provisions of the bill which is to be submitted to the House would work seriously to the disadvantage of the New York banks. What is feared specifically is that such a change will be made in respect to the reserves of National banks as will cause the loss to New York institutions of a large volume of reserves which they now hold for interior institutions. Just how much ground for concern there may exist in this respect cannot be determined until the exact proposals of the new currency bill have been made public. It is worth remembering, though, that no small part of the inconvenience which has been caused by the existing bank reserve system has been connected with the recurrent piling up of idle funds in New York at seasons when they are not needed elsewhere and their withdrawal from this city when banks in the interior begin to find use for them, often at times when it is by no means convenient for this centre to give them up.

The New York Central announced yesterday the first steps in the proposed consolidation of its principal lines into a single corporate organization. Not the least interesting feature of the plan is the offering of a 4 per cent. bond for the New York Central's 3½ per cent. collateral trust bonds now outstanding. Many advantages are expected to accrue to the New York Central through the simplification of its corporate form, the direct economies to be made possible by the merger of a number of companies into one being regarded as by no means the least of these advantages.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5@5½ per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $328,450,144; balances, $21,514,094; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $646,711.

The local banks have lost $3,922,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 3 9-16@3½ per cent. for short and three months' bills; Paris, 4 per cent., and Berlin, 5½ per cent. Money was 2@3 per cent. in London, and 6 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 19½c., and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 45½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8670; demand, $4.8830.

Paris—Cable, 5.18¾ plus 3-64; check, 5.18¾ less 3-64.

Berlin—Cable, 95 3-16 less 1-64; check, 95 1-16 plus 1-64.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.19¾; check, 5.20 plus 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40.13; check, 40.16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.82¾; 90 days, $4.81½.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.82¾; 90 days, $4.81.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.22½; 90 days, 5.21 plus 1-32.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 1-16; 90 days, 93 11-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, Par; Chicago, 10c. premium; St. Louis, 20c. premium; St. Paul, 50c. premium; San Francisco, 10c. premium; Montreal, 31¼c. discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 3-16c. higher in London, at 23 5-16d., and ¾c. higher in New York, at 61c. per ounce.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¼	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s	May, 1917	101	101¼	101	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	101	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
4½s	Mar. '30-'50	97¾	98	97¾	98
4½s	Mar., 1962	97	97¼	97¼	97½
4½s	Sept., 1963	97	97¼	97¼	97½
4s	May, 1958	93	93¼	93	93¼
4s	Nov., 1958	92¾	93	92¾	93
4s	May, 1957	92¾	93	92¾	93
4s	Nov., 1957	92¾	93	92¾	93
4s	1959 reg.	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾
4s	Nov., 1959	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾
3s	1954	100	100	100	100
3s	1955	100	100	100	100
3s	1956	100	100	100	100
3s	1957	100	100	100	100
3s	1958	100	100	100	100
3s	1961	100	100	100	100
3s	1963	100	100	100	100
3s	1954	100	100	100	100
3s	1955	100	100	100	100
3s	1956	100	100	100	100
3s	1957	100	100	100	100
3s	1958	100	100	100	100
3s	1961	100	100	100	100
3s	1963	100	100	100	100

N. Y. Mutual Gas Light 5s
Morgan Ln. & Tex. 7s, 1918
Oregon & California 5s
Niagara Falls Power 5s & 6s
Dulles & Hyde 6s
Buffalo Gas 5s
Kansas City Ry. & Lt. 5s & 6s
Ontario Power 5s & 6s

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Whose Was the Victory?

The Street filled in idle moments yesterday discussing the Stock Exchange election, the focal point of argument being the question of whether or not the independents scored a technical victory over the regulars or vice versa. On the face of the voting neither party had an advantage. Partisans of the independent ticket argued that the regulars had been defeated because the latter, with candidates selected by the recognized Nominating Committee of the Exchange, had not been able to elect all of their men. Supporters of the regular nominees declared, on the other hand, that they had come out considerably ahead of their opponents for the reason that they had added three new men to the progressive membership of the Governing Committee, and little more could be desired in an election so hotly contested. The rank and file of the members appeared to be well satisfied with the result, and the defeated candidates were congratulated only less heartily than their rivals when they appeared on the floor.

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Educating the Public.

The Stock Exchange has entered upon a comprehensive campaign of education with the purpose of informing the investing public about many matters dealing with the conduct of the board. Yesterday the recently organized Library Committee sent out 18,000 pieces of mail to all parts of the country, and it was said that no less than 100,000 letters and pamphlets would be distributed by the end of the week. The chief medium for reaching the people is supplied by the mailing lists of stock, cotton, and grain brokerage houses of the Wall Street district, but the Exchange has in course of preparation a pondérous list for its own account. Most of the matter consists of newspaper and magazine articles which treat Exchange proceedings or methods in a non-partisan manner. The articles are reprinted in a convenient form and included in market letters of brokers when not sent directly by the Exchange. The Library Committee is preparing an elaborate filing system to extend the work, and it is believed that the distribution will within three months reach a total of 500,000 letters a week.

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Problem for Oil Stock Traders.

Brokers who have been dealing in South Penn Oil shares are trying to discover where they stand in regard to transactions made since April 30. The stock has been selling ex dividend and ex rights since that date, and something of a shock was felt when it became known yesterday that the Directors decided last Saturday to reopen the books until May 20 for participation in the 300 per cent. stock dividend and the privilege of subscribing to 100 per cent. of new stock at par. The shares have been moderately active since news of the melon cutting was made known, and the proper placing of dus-hills for the dividend and rights appeared to brokers when they learned of the ruling to be a tedious and intricate task.

***

One Bond's Strength.

While the market for high-class bonds has been steadily declining one lone issue has been moving away from the rest of the list. The Lake Shore 3½ per cent. collaterals, which were quoted at 76¾ on March 15, have advanced to 82½, and are now selling slightly under that price. The reason for the strength of this issue became apparent last night with the announcement of the impending exchange for a new New York Central bond paying 4 per cent. interest.

***

Compulsory Friendship.

The breach between the New York Stock Exchange and the Consolidated has been healed by law, so far as any surface wounds show. President de Aguero of the smaller board was quoted yesterday as saying that he expected to see a good deal of business for the Consolidated transacted upon the big board. He says that as soon as the Governor signed the bill prohibiting discrimination several Stock Exchange members called up friends on the Consolidated to ask for their business, and he expects the new law to result in the establishment of cordial relations between the two boards. A contrary view was taken by some of the Stock Exchange brokers, who said that while the rule against taking accounts for the Consolidated had been rescinded by the new law, the brokers would still feel morally bound to refuse accounts of members of the smaller board. If the members of the Stock Exchange exact the proper margin from Consolidated brokers who offer them business it is hard to see on what ground the authorities could object to their taking any business tendered, but there is no doubt that they could make any offending broker feel uncomfortable if they chose to consider the old rule still binding.

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Bucket Shops Flourishing.

An active member of the New York Stock Exchange who recently made a business trip to most of the larger cities in this State says that the general impression that the activity of the Federal authorities in recent years against bucket shops had practically ended them was an erroneous one. In his estimate the business of taking buying and selling orders which are ostensibly executed on one of the Exchanges, but which in reality are used to offset one another, has never flourished as it does to-day. Many small towns which never supported a real branch office of a reputable brokerage firm are supplying good business for the local agent of a big chain of bucket shops, and the operators are apparently little frightened by the knowledge that they are violating the laws. In one day a big bucket shop up-State received orders for 2,300 shares and actually sent over the wires orders for 1,100 shares. The balance of the orders were evidently used to offset one another, so that the house got the commissions without performing any service. Numerous branches of one of these chains with headquarters in Pittsburgh try to steer clear of Federal prosecutions by sending their accounts and reports to the main office by express, and make no use of the Post Office facilities, which might react on them. Many a man who has placed orders with these out-of-town bucket shops boasts of his gains or losses in Wall Street, when in reality Wall Street never saw a dollar of his money.

UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

The combined reports of State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York for the week ended May 10, 1913, as compiled by the State Banking Department, follow:

	Increase.
State banks:	
Loans and discounts	$117,163,200 $443,800
Total deposits	122,119,700 208,800
Total reserve	21,815,300 *281,500
Average reserve, 18 per cent; reserve required, 15 per cent.	
Trust companies:	
Loans	179,421,880 *787,000
Total deposits	186,261,000 275,800
Total reserve	33,541,900 1,068,400
Average reserve, 18.6 per cent.; reserve required, 15 per cent.	

*Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks More Active at Higher Prices—Bonds Irregular.

Transactions in unlisted stocks yesterday showed a small increase in activity. Prices advanced. Bonds were much less active than on Monday and prices were irregular.

***

Transactions reported yesterday were:

200	Ex-Am. Tob.	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
220	Man. Transit	1 9-16	1¾	1 9-16	1¾
1,500	*Maye Oil	19	20	19	20
100	Rush. S. & B.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
25	St. Oil of Ky.	325	327	323	325
2,000	U. C. S. Co. of Am.	20½	20¾	20	20⅝
200	*Willys Overl'd	65	69	195	66

RAILROAD.

15	Am. Lt. & T. 5% bds	93½	93¾	87½	87½

MINING STOCKS.

800	Alaska G. M.	11	11	11	11
150	Bonnie C. D.	16⅛	16⅜	15¾	16¼
4,200	Big Four	68	68	67	67
700	Bruns. Copper	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200	Butte N.	9	9	9	9
6,350	Can. Gold-S.	23	23	22	22
500	*C. O. D. Cons.	6	6	6	6
1,000	Giroux Min.	2 1-16	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,000	Gold. Midway	5	5	5	5
5,000	*Greenwater	5	5	5	5
100	Kerr Lake	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
800	McK.-D.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
1,850	Mex. Metals Co.	6⅞	6	6⅞	6⅞
100	Tonopah Min.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,000	Tonopah Ext.	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16
7,000	Tonn. Merger	93	93	93	93
1,150	West End Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	*West. Oil Ref.	14	14	14	14

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

200	*N. U. Bing.	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
1,000	West End Con.	10	11	10	11

BONDS.

$1,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Chi. Elev. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
24,000	N. Y. City 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10,000	N. Y. City 4½s 1960	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
5,000	N. Y. City 4½s 1965	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in:

	May 13. Bid.	Asked.	May 12. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	1½	2	1½	2
Bay State Gas	⅜	9-16	⅜	9-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	114	116	114	116
Bord. Cond. Milk pf.	106½	107½	106½	107½
Brown Shoe	46	52	46	52
Brown Shoe pf.	87	91	87	91
Chesb.-Peabody	45	50	45	50
Chesb.-Peabody pf.	95	96	96	98
Con. Rubber Tire	10	20	10	20
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	60	75	60	75
Continental Can	46	50	46	50
Continental Can pf.	90	94	90	94
Emerson-Brant	32	42	32	42
†Emerson-Brant. pf.	82	90	85	90
Havana Tobacco	2¾	4	3¼	4
Havana Tobacco pf.	7	10	7	10
Houston Oil	19	21	19	21
Houston Oil pf.	55	65	64	65
Int. Rubber	9	10	9	10
L. Y. Coal Sales Co.	210	220	210	220
Marconi of Am., new	5¾	6¼	5¼	5¾
National Sugar	94½	97	94½	97
N. Y. Transportation	4	6	4	6
Oil Fields of Mexico	1	1¼	1	1¼
Otis Elevator	77	80	77	80
Otis Elevator pf.	95	99	95	99
Pennsylvania Textile	24	28	24	28
R. J. Reynolds	255	262	255	265
Tobacco Products	110	120	110	120
Tobacco Products pf.	93	95	93	95
U. C. S. Co. of Am. pf.	110	114	110	114
U. S. Envelope	9	11	9	11
U. S. Lt. & H. pf.	62	70	62	70
Willys Overland pf.	90	97	90	97

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
*Beaver Consolidated	35	37	35	37
Bessie Gold D. pf.	13½	14	13½	14
British Col. Copper	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
†Buffalo Mines	2¾	3	2¾	3
Con. Arizona Smelt.	2	2½	2	2½
Davis-Daly Copper	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Diamond Black B.	2	3	2	3
*Diamond W. Daley	4	5	4	5
El Paso Con.	5½	4¾	4	4½
First National	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Florence	40	45	40	45
Greene-Cananea	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
Halifax Tonopah	1	1½	1	1½
La Rose Con.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Mason Valley	5	6¼	5	6¼
Mines of America	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
Nipissing Mines	5	5	5	5
*North Butte Dev.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Ohio Copper	⅝	¾	18-16	¾
Pacific Smelters	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
South Utah M. & S.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Stewart	1 7-16	1 9-16	1⅜	1 9-16
Tri-Bullion	3-16	5-16	3-16	⅜
Tuburose	⅜	½	⅜	½
Tuolumne Copper	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Union Mines	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
United Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Yukon Gold Mines	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

Lightning C.-Gold D.	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
*New Jersey M. Co.	16	17	16	17

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	158	165	158	165
Havana Tobacco 5s	61	63	61	63
N. Y. Central 6 ◆ s, notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Western Pacific 5s	81½	82	81½	82½

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
Atlantic Refining	600	605	600	605
Borne-Scrymser	290	310	290	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	166	180	165	180
Chesebrough Mfg.	630	650	670	690
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	1900	1950	1875	1950
Crescent Pipe Line	63	66	63	66
Cumberland Pipe Line	77	85	77	85
Eureka Pipe Line	340	345	340	345
Galena-Signal Oil	180	190	180	190
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Indiana Pipe Line	133	138	132	136
National Transit	18	19	18	19
New York Transit	343	348	338	343
Northern Pipe Line	114	118	114	118
Ohio Oil	129¾	131	129¾	131
Prairie Oil & Gas	300	304	302	306
Solar Refining	700	725	700	725
Southern Pipe Line	250	253	257	260
South Penn Oil	210	220	210	220
S. W. Penn. P. L.	160	168	160	165
Standard Oil (Cal.)	343	345	343	345
Standard Oil (Ind.)	322	327	322	327
Standard Oil (Kan.)	575	580	550	570
Standard Oil (Ky.)	290	300	290	300
Stand. Oil (Neb.)	370	380	370	400
Stand. Oil (N. J.)	654	656	655	660
Stand. Oil (N. Y.)	660	685	675	685
Standard Oil (Ohio)	260	270	260	270
Swan & Finch	185	200	190	200
Union Tank Line	69	70	69	70
Vacuum Oil	175	182	175	182
Washington Oil	30	32	30	32
Waters-Pierce Oil	1475	1525	1475	1525

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	May 13. Bid.	Asked.	May 12. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	23½	25⅝	23	23⅝
Conley Tinfoil	275	285	275	290
Johnson Tinfoil & M.	170	180	170	180
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F.	198	208	197	208
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	215	220	210	225
R. J. Reynolds	260	270	260	270
St. Mary's Factory	110	120	110	120
Tobacco Products	110	130	110	120
Tobacco Products pf.	93	95	93	95
United Cigar Stores	124½	125	124½	125
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	114	110	114

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper 6	Mar. 15, '15	102½	103	4.50
Am. Loco. 5	Oct., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.75
Am. Loco. 5	Oct., 1919	99¾	100¼	4.75
Am. Sugar 4½	July, 1914	97	97½	4.60
Balt. & Ohio 4½	June, 1913	100	100⅛	4.00
Boston & Me. 6	Feb. 1, '14	99½	99¾	4.40
Boston & Me. 6	July, 1914	99½	99¾	4.40
B'klyn R. T. 5	July, 1914	99¾	99¾	4.50
Chic. & Ohio 4½	June, 1914	98¾	99¼	4.60
Chi. & N. W. 5	July, 1913	99⅞	100	4.00
Chi. Gt. Wn. 5	July, 1914	97¾	97¾	4.60
Chi. Mil. & St. P. 5	July, 1914	99⅞	100	4.00
Chi. R. I. & P. 5	July, 1914	97¾	97¾	4.60
Chi. R. I. & P. 5	July, 1917	97¾	97¾	4.60
Cr. Fl. & P. 5	July, 1914	99	99¼	4.50
Erie 5	Apr. 1, 1914	99	99¼	4.50
Erie 5	April, 1915	97½	98	4.60
Gen. Elec. 5	Oct., 1913	99	99¼	4.15
Gen. Rubber 4½	July, 1913	98	98¼	4.60
Hocking Val. 4½	July, 1913	98¾	99	4.60
Hudson Coal 5	Feb. 15, '13	99½	100	4.00
Int. Central 4½	July, 1914	97¾	98	4.60
Int. Cr. No. 5	Aug., 1914	99½	99¾	4.25
Int. Harv. 5	Mar., 1914	99⅝	99¾	4.50
Lack. Steel 5	Mar. 15, '14	99⅝	99¾	4.50
Mex. Nat. 6	Mar. 15, '14	100	100	4.50
Mex. Nat. C. 4½	Sept., 1913	97	98	4.60
Mich. Cent. 4½	Mar., 1914	98¾	99¼	4.60
N. Y. C. 6	Feb., 1914	99⅝	99¾	4.50
N. Y. C. 6	Feb., 1915	99⅝	99¾	4.50
N. Y. C. 6	Feb., 1916	99⅝	99¾	4.50
N. Y. C. 6	Feb., 1917	99⅝	99¾	4.50
Pac. Pacific 5	June, 1914	99½	99¾	4.50
Pac. Pacific 5	June, 1915	99½	99¾	4.50
Penn. 6	Mar., 1913	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1914	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1915	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1916	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1917	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1918	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1919	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1920	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1921	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1922	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1923	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1924	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1925	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1926	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1927	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1928	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1929	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1930	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1931	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1932	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1933	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1934	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1935	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1936	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1937	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1938	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1939	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1940	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1941	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1942	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1943	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1944	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1945	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1946	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1947	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1948	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1949	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1950	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1951	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1952	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1953	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1954	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1955	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1956	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1957	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1958	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1959	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1960	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1961	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1962	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1963	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1964	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1965	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1966	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1967	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1968	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1969	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1970	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1971	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1972	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1973	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1974	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1975	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1976	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1977	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1978	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1979	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1980	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1981	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1982	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1983	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1984	100	100	4.00
Penn. 6	Mar., 1985	100	100	4

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10 South Penn Oil	5-S. O. of Kansas
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1913.

	Stocks, (shares.)
Total sales May 13, 1913	191,616
Same day last year	616,556
Total year to date	83,596,771
Same period last year	55,974,912
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	70.52 +.38
Same day last year	82.69 +.21

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	79.10	69.45
Same period last year	85.76	75.24

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
May 13, 1913	3	2¾	2¾	$4.8630	$4.8605	$4.8630
Same day last year	3	2¾	2¾	4.8690	4.8685	4.8690
Range year to date	7	2	...	4.8790	4.8570	...
Same period last y'r	5	1¾	...	4.8760	4.8680	...

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
75½	75¾	20,200	Amalgamated Cop.	74⅞	75⅝	74½	75⅝	+1⅜
30⅝	31¼	300	Am. Beet Sugar	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+⅛
33¼	33⅝	3,200	Am. Can	33¼	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+1⅛
92⅝	93	400	Am. Can pf	92⅝	93	92⅝	93	+⅛
96¾	98	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98	98	98	98	+1½
25½	25¾	800	Am. Ice Securities	25	25¼	25	25¼	+⅛
9⅝	9¾	420	Am. Linseed	9⅝	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+⅜
32¾	33	100	Am. Locomotive	32⅞	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	+⅛
67	67¼	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	66½	67¼	66	67¼	+⅞
83¼	84	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf. B.	83½	83½	83½	83½	+⅛
110¾	110¼	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	109	110⅜	109	110⅜	+1⅜
127⅝	128	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	127⅜	128⅛	127⅜	128⅛	+⅜
226	230	400	Am. Tobacco	229½	229½	227½	227½	−2½
102	102⅝	175	Am. Tob. pf. new	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	...
75¾	78	100	Am. Woolen pf	75½	75⅞	75½	75⅞	+⅛
38¾	38⅝	400	Anaconda Cop. Co.	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+⅝
99¾	99⅞	400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	+⅛
121	122	100	Atlantic Coast Line	121½	121½	121½	121½	+⅛
46	47	200	Baldwin Loco	46	46	46	46	+⅛
98	98⅛	500	Baltimore & Ohio	97⅝	98⅜	97⅝	98⅛	+⅛
...	...	3	Bank of Commerce	189	189	189	189	...
32⅝	33⅛	200	Bethlehem Steel	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	−1⅜
127⅜	128	200	Brook. Union Gas	127	127⅝	127	127⅜	+⅜
80⅝	80½	1,300	Brook. Rapid Tran.	80	80⅝	80	80½	+⅛
6¾	7	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
40¾	41	400	California Petrol'm	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+⅛
...	64	100	Canada Southern	58½	58½	58½	58½	−1½
240	240⅝	16,900	Canadian Pacific	240⅜	241	239⅝	240⅛	−1⅝
233	234⅞	100	C. F. sub. cfs. 2d pd.	233⅛	235⅜	233½	234⅝	+⅝
22¾	23	400	Central Leather Co.	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+⅛
285	300	1,100	Central R. R. N.J.	285	295	285	295	+14
64⅝	65	3,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	63⅜	65	63⅜	65	+1¼
29⅜	30	100	Chi. Gt. West'n pf.	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
107¼	107½	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	106¾	107⅝	106¾	107⅝	+⅝
135½	136¼	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	135	135⅝	134⅝	135⅝	+⅝
129½	130¼	200	Chi. & Northwest.	129¼	129⅝	129¼	129⅝	+⅝
181	180	500	Chi. & Northw. pf.	180	180	180	180	−1½
36⅞	37	1,500	Chino Copper	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅝	−⅛
131⅝	131⅜	5,800	Consolidated Gas	130	131⅞	130	131⅜	+1⅝
10⅝	10¼	100	Corn Products Ref.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
98	98½	100	Deere & Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	+1
151¼	153	100	Delaware & Hudson	151½	151¼	151¼	151½	+⅜
28¼	28⅛	2,700	Erie	28⅛	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
43¼	44	100	Erie 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	+⅛
34½	35⅛	100	Erie 2d pf.	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+⅛
138	138½	250	General Electric	138	138	138	138	...
2	2¼	1,950	Goldfield Consol.	2	2¼	2	2⅛	−⅛
30½	31	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
126⅞	126⅝	900	Great Northern pf.	126¼	126⅝	126¼	126⅝	+⅛
45¾	46¼	200	Guggenheim Explor.	45	45⅝	45	45⅝	+⅛
113⅝	114¼	400	Illinois Central	114	114⅜	114	114⅝	+1⅛
17⅜	17⅝	600	Inspiration Copper	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
14⅞	14⅜	1,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅜
49½	50	800	Inter.-Met. pf.	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	+⅜
7	8⅜	100	Int. Steam Pump	8	8	8	8	+⅛
7	...	200	Keokuk & Des M.	7	7	7	7	+1
154⅜	155¼	800	Lehigh Valley	153½	154⅛	153¼	154⅛	+⅛
64	64½	300	Mexican Petroleum	63½	64¼	63½	64¼	+⅜
22⅝	23	500	Miami Copper	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+⅛
132	133	100	Minn., St.P. & S.S.M.	132	132	132	132	+⅛
24¼	24⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	24	24	24	24	+⅛
35¼	35½	900	Missouri Pacific	35	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+⅛
113	116	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	114	115	114	115	...
119	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	119	119	119	119	−¼
46	47	400	Nat. Lead Co.	47	47	47	47	−⅛
22	22½	500	Nat.Rys.of Mex.2d pf.	21½	22	21½	22	+⅛
16⅝	16⅞	400	Nev. Con. Copper	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
99½	99⅝	2,700	N. Y. Central	99	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝	+⅝
104¼	104⅜	600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	103⅜	104⅛	103½	104⅛	+1
28⅝	30	50	N. Y. Ont. & W.	29½	28⅞	26½	29½	...
105¾	105⅞	500	Norfolk & Western	105¼	105⅜	105¼	105¼	−⅛
73	74	100	North American	73	73	73	73	−1
114¼	114⅜	1,130	Northern Pacific	114	114⅝	113⅞	114⅝	+⅜
110⅞	111	5,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	110⅝	111⅜	110⅝	111	+⅜
80½	82	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	80½	80⅞	80⅞	80⅝	−2⅜
24½	25	100	Pressed Steel Car	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+⅛
114	117	200	Pub. Serv. Corp., N.J.	114½	115	114½	115	+⅛
153½	155	130	Pullman Co	154	154	154	154	+⅛
18	18⅛	1,400	Ray Consol. Copper	18	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
160½	160⅝	42,300	Reading	159⅝	160⅝	158⅝	160⅝	+1⅜
88	90	100	Reading 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	...
81¾	82	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	82	82	82	82	+⅛
19¾	20¼	1,300	Rock Island Co.	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
32½	33	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+⅛
25½	26	200	Rumely (M.) Co.	28	28½	28	28½	+1½
53	56	100	Rumely pf.	55	55	55	55	+⅛
20¾	21¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	+⅛
29	31	100	St. L. Southwestern	31	31	31	31	+1
70	72¾	100	St. L. S.-W. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	−½
41¾	42	100	Seaboard Air L. pf.	42	42	42	42	−⅛
29	32	100	Sloss-Shef. St. & Iron	31	31	31	31	+⅛
96	96¼	2,400	Southern Pacific	95⅝	96⅜	95⅝	96	+⅛
23	23¼	700	Southern Ry. ext.	24½	25⅜	24½	25¼	+1
27	28	200	Studebaker Co.	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞	...
34½	34⅝	80	Tennessee Copper	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	...
17¼	17⅝	100	Texas & Pacific	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
34¼	34⅝	200	Third Avenue	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	−⅛
10	10½	200	Toledo, St. L. & W.	9	10	9	10	−⅛
80	82	200	Und'wd Typewriter	79½	80	79½	80	+⅛
149⅜	149⅝	18,600	Union Pacific	148⅝	149¼	147⅝	149⅝	+1⅞
42	43	200	United Cigar Mfrs.	42	44	42	43	+⅛
23	24	200	United Rys. Inv.	23	23	23	23	+⅛
13	14	800	U.S.Cast Iron P. & F.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	+⅛
47	49	200	U.S.Cast I.P. & F.pf.	48	48½	48	48½	+⅞
103⅞	104⅝	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104½	104½	104½	104⅝	...
60¼	60¾	30,188	U. S. Steel	59½	60½	59	60¼	+1¼
106¼	106½	900	U. S. Steel pf.	105¾	106½	105¾	106½	+⅝
52	52½	1,500	Utah Copper	51⅞	52⅝	51⅞	52⅜	+⅝
26⅛	26⅝	2,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	26	26⅝	25¾	26⅜	+⅝
93¾	97	250	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	94½	95¾	94½	95¾	+1½
43	53	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	43	43	43	43	...
3	3½	200	Wabash	3	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
53	55	100	Western Md. pf.	55	55	53	55	+1
63	63½	200	Western Union Tel.	63¼	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	...
61⅜	62	400	Westingh. E. & M.	61⅜	62	61⅜	62	...
90¼	90⅝	100	Woolworth (F.W.)Co.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+1⅜

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, r, 1930	100¼	100⅜	Pan 2s, r, 1938	100¼	101
2s, c, 1930	100¼	100⅜	Pan 2s, r, 1961	102⅝	103⅝
3s, r, 1918	102⅜	103⅛	Pan 2s, c, 1961	102⅝	103⅝
4s, r, 1925	113⅝	114⅜			
4s, c, 1925	114	114⅝			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100¼	101			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Adams Ex.	135	145	C. C. C. & St. L.	49½	55
Alls-Chal.	...	5	Do pf.	87½	90
Do 4th pf	5¼	5¾	Col F. & I.	31½	32
Do pf. 4th paid	11⅜	13	Col & Sou.	30	32
Am Ag C.	40¼	50¼	Do 1st pf	69½	70
Am Cot.	70	100	Do 2d pf	70	70
A B S pf.	70	80	C P R pf.	85½	87½
A B S & F	92	97½	Crex Carp.	74	84
Do pf.	129½	133	Cub-Am S.	30	40
Am Cit.	74¾	80	Do pf.	90	92
Do pf.	71	75	D. Is & W.	390	400
A C & F.	45	46½	D & R G.	19	21
Do pf.	113	115	Do pf.	83	85
Am Coal.	70	100	D M & F.	...	...
Am C. F.	80	92	Do 1st pf.	2¼	5
Do pf.	100	103	Dist Ed.	116	118
Am. Cot. O.	42¼	45	Dist & M.	105	...
Am Exp.	160	164	Do pf.	100	...
Am. H & L.	4¼	4⅜	Dist U. Ry.	73½	...
Do pf.	22¼	22⅝	Dist Sec.	15½	16¼
Am Lin pf.	26	29	D. S & A.	...	...
Am L. pf.	100	103	A.	5	7
Am Malt.	10	20	Do pf.	12½	14½
Do pf.	40¼	52	Du P de N.	...	...
A S & R.	...	...	Pow pf.	94½	...
pf.	102¾	103¼	F. W. & R.	12	18
Am Snuff.	120	125	Do pf.	33	48
Do pf.	102	103	Gen Ch.	182	206
Am St F.	30	32	Do pf.	103½	105¼
A S R pf.	111¼	116¼	Gen Mot.	20	70
A T & T.	127	127½	Do pf.	70	73½
Am Wool.	19½	22½	G & E T.	115	...
A W W pf	95	97	G'frich pf.	91½	96
A W pf	26	28	Gt N Ore	...	...
Ann Arbor.	15	30	Gt W. pf.	33	35
Do pf.	50	80	H. (G. W.)	140	180
Assets R.	103	106	Do pf.	108	116
A. T. & S.	...	...	Hav E. pf.	...	96½
Do pf.	99¼	99⅝	Hock. Val.	120	130
Bald L. pf.	104⅛	104⅞	Homest'ke.	101	105
B & O pf.	79	80	Inger-R.	107	...
Batop M.	...	1½	Do pf.	92	...
Bath E pf.	63¾	70	Int Agric.	3	10½
B R T.	109	115¼	Do pf.	40	60
Do pf.	115	150	Int Harv.	103	106
Bik'k Co.	27½	28	Do pf.	111	118½
Cal-Pet.	69	70	Int. H. A.	102½	104⅝
Can (I.)	...	90	Do pf.	110½	111
pf.	99¾	100⅝	Int H C.	108½	104¼
C C & C.	91	92	Do pf.	110½	111
Cent L. pf.	91⅜	92⅜	Int. Pap.	11	13
Do pf.	...	116	Do pf.	39½	40
Chi & Alt.	10	15	I. S. P. pf.	29	35
Do pf.	25	40	Iowa Cent.	7	8½
Chi Pn.	141½	145	Do pf.	15	25
Chi Ter.	15	15	Kayser (J.)	90	100
C. I. & L.	...	...	Do 1st pf.	109	109½
pf.	50	80	K C. Ft S. & M. pf.	68½	70
C. St. P. M. & O.	120	140	Kan C So.	23¾	25¾
Do pf.	137	150	Do pf.	59¾	61

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	May 12.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$238,556	$7,422,278	$261,467,374
Internal rev.	373,786	9,764,229	366,125,350
Corp. tax	21,623	21,807	5,202,487
Miscellaneous	108,832	2,051,282	48,010,286
Total receipts	740,798	19,255,307	680,805,949
Expenditures	1,609,495	22,270,748	656,607,038
Surplus	$922,719	*$2,075,156	6,301,531

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was:

Working balance	$96,494,781
In banks and Philippine Treasury	$46,590,063
Total	$143,084,879

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper continued firm and about unchanged for nearby deliveries, but a shade lower for late months. Tin was down $25 to $45 for August delivery selling at 47.75.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Standard copper.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	16.87½	16.75	16.87½	15.75
May	16.87½	15.80	16.87½	16.75
June	15.87½	15.62½	16.40	15.75
July	15.87½	15.62½	16.40	15.75
Lead	4.30		4.30	
Spelter	5.45	5.55	5.45	5.55
Tin	48.75	50.25	49.05	50.25
Zinc	5.40	5.45	5.45	5.50

Prices yesterday on the London Metal Exchange, for copper and pig tin, compared with last Friday, follow:

	Tuesday. Spot.	3 mos.	Friday. Spot.	3 mos.
Copper, spot	£ 80	78 9	£ 80	78 5
Copper, future	80	77 6	80	77 3
Pig tin, spot	228	10 0	229	18 0
Pig tin, future	216	10 0	221	18 0

The warrant output of Spanish pig lead, 51b 10s; up 2s. 6d.; spelter, £23 5s., down 5s. Cleveland warrants, 56s. 6d., un. 6d.

SURE STEEL TRUST IS PUBLIC BENEFIT

President Farrell Tells of Constant Enterprise to Help Things Along, Without Profit.

CHEAP LABOR IN INDIA

Three Cents a Day for Men at Blast Furnaces There—He Thinks New Tariff Will Let in That Steel.

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, continuing yesterday his testimony in the suit for its dissolution, added several strokes to the picture he had drawn of it on Monday as an industrial benefactor.

He reinforced his story of how it had built up a strong export business in the face of great obstacles, told how it had paid many and increasing millions to labor, how it came to the assistance of independent manufacturers when London speculators cornered tin, how it rushed work to get steel pilings to New Orleans ahead of threatening floods, and how it carried on the unprofitable manufacture of "cotton ties" so that the cotton crop could be marketed. Incidentally, he brought in the menace, under the Underwood Tariff bill, of pig iron for the Pacific coast from India, China, and Australia.

All this was without volubility, and was brought out in simple answers to the skillful questioning of Lawyer Severance. Mr. Farrell again astonished his auditors by his detained knowledge of costs, wages, and freight rates all over the world, which he gave readily from memory. With equal facility he described conditions of assembling material for making pig iron and steel in various countries, and mentioned long lists of companies which at different times were in competition with the American Steel and Wire Company in various places and in various lines of product.

Mr. Severance first introduced a table of comparative prices received for products sold in this country and abroad and of the amount of business of both classes for a series of years. It showed, Mr. Farrell said, that the Steel Corporation obtained an average of $2 a ton less for its domestic goods in 1912 than in 1904, while it had increased its export prices by improving the quality and adapting its output to foreign requirements. Many of its products sold abroad, he said, were of special design, of which none was sold in this country.

In addition to the prohibitive tariffs imposed by Germany, Great Britain, France, Austria, and Italy, Mr. Farrell told yesterday of obstacles such as cheap labor, low freight rates, and low cost of manufacture that had to be contended against in extending the export business. Wages in Europe, he said, were from 35 to 38 per cent. lower than here. He produced a memorandum showing that wages had increased 28½ per cent. in this country since the Steel Corporation was formed, adding $70,000,000 a year to the payroll. In 1902 the Steel Corporation employed 196,127 men at a total cost of $120,528,000, or an average of $717 a year a man. In 1912 it employed 221,025 men at a cost of $189,351,000, or $857 a man. An advance in wages made in February last would bring the average wages up to $912.

Some Advantages Abroad.

In the discussion of the Steel Corporation's acquisition of the Tennessee Coal & Iron property, it has been shown that ore, coking coal, and limestone are in such proximity in the Birmingham district that pig-iron can be produced there more cheaply than anywhere in the United States, and some experts have said than anywhere else in the world. The cost is considerably higher at Pittsburgh and Chicago, with ore brought from the Lake Superior region, and it is under these conditions that most of the Steel Corporation's output is produced. Mr. Farrell said yesterday that a number of the foreign makers have advantages similar to those in the Birmingham district. At Luxembourg, he said, conditions were about the same as in the Birmingham district.

"As most Germans say," he remarked, "they are sitting on their material at Luxembourg. In Westphalia the conditions are not quite so favorable. In England, at Middlesborough, they are about the same as at Luxembourg. The English makers also import a large amount of ore from Spain, where they own their own mines. They get some from Sweden."

As to the advantages foreign manufacturers have in reaching the seaboard, Mr. Farrell said:

"German manufacturers can ship to Antwerp and Bremen, about 900 miles, for 40 cents a ton. From Pittsburgh to New York, 430 miles, the rate is $2.05 a ton in general and $1.75 a ton on rails.

"The new plant at Sinl, near Calcutta, can make pig iron at $5.40 a ton. The men working at the blast furnaces get 3 cents a day wages. It costs 48 cents a ton to get it to Calcutta. There it can be put on a sailing vessel and sent to San Francisco for $3.60 a ton. The duty under the new tariff bill would be 11 cents, so that the pig iron could be laid down in San Francisco at about $11.50. The first cargo from India is now on its way to the Pacific Coast.

"In China there is a plant near Hankow, where the workmen average 10 cents a day. Pig iron can be made there for $6.20 a ton and transported to San Francisco for $3.60. Tariff and all, it can be laid down for about $10.75. The market price for American pig iron at San Francisco is $21.50.

"Have you told Mr. Underwood about that?" inquired Judge Dickinson, the Government counsel.

"I don't think it would make any difference with him," replied Mr. Farrell, with a smile.

Pig Iron from China.

Between 1908 and 1911, he said, China had exported 200,000 tons of pig iron to the Pacific Coast, but the movement had been interrupted by the disorders in that country. The Steel Corporation was still able to sell rails in China because the Chinese mills were unable to keep up with the demand for extensive railroad construction in progress there. Foreign rails were imported into this country at the rate of 6,000 or 7,000 tons a year, mainly on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Farrell also told of a new plant in Australia where pig iron and steel could be made cheaper than here. Freight to the Pacific Coast was about $7.50 a ton, while from Pittsburgh it was $12.

Mr. Severance next took up the supply of tin used by the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, a subsidiary of the trust.

"All the pig tin that we use," said Mr. Farrell, "is imported from Singapore and Penang, in the Straits Settlement. The Welsh import most of theirs from the same place, although they have some mines in Wales. The American Sheet and Tinplate Company, however, is the largest buyer of pig tin in the world. There are constant fluctuations in the price. Speculators in London are either trying to corner tin or they are trying to bear it. When a corner is on, we are asked—I won't say importuned—by our American competitors to sell them tin, and we always do so at one-half of 1 per cent. above cost, regardless of the price in London."

Supplies of tin were also available, Mr. Farrell said, in Australia, Tasmania, and Bolivia. On the subject of cotton ties and the recent floods he said:

"There is no profit on cotton ties and the business is not attractive. Our competitors have abandoned their manufacture, so it has devolved on us to meet the demand. Last year we furnished the compress men in the South with 1,900,000 bundles at 85 cents a bundle. If we should follow the example of our competitors and stop making them the coton crop would lie on the ground.

Government Always Favored.

"At the time of the recent floods the Government needed steel piling to strengthen the levees on the lower Mississippi. We got a rush order for 515 tons, and, although we were filled up with regular orders, we delivered them in New Orleans five days later, eighty-six hours before the high waters arrived. We always give the preference to Government work."

Mr. Farrell was also examined on a table showing the output of the American Steel and Wire Company in a score of different lines in 1900 and 1911, the purpose of which was to show that, instead of being a monopoly, it had less than 50 per cent. of the business, and in many lines its proportion of the country's output had diminished. Mr. Farrell said he had made up this table himself. He named the company's competitors in each line and gave their proportion of the output. Some of the independents controlled 50 and some 75 per cent. of the business in certain lines, he said.

He also denied any community of interest between the Steel Corporation and the railroads, saying that the roads bought their rails from the nearest mills, regardless of ownership.

Mr. Farrell will continue his testimony to-day.

DULUTH, Minn., May 13.—The United States Steel Corporation's plant here will be surrounded by a parked town site of 800 lots, on which the corporation will build 350 apartment houses and homes. This was announced to-day by George L. Reis, Vice President of the Minnesota Steel Company.

The total cost will be $1,300,000. There will be bathrooms and basements in every house or apartment. Club houses and tennis courts also will be features.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 13, 1913	$1,115,000
Same day last year	15,781,500
Total year to date	214,932,000
Same period last year	339,799,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	88.96 —.03
Same day last year	92.89 —.01

Jap Gov 4½s, str in 3,000 ... 88½
500 ... 88
Rep of Cuba 5s 1,000 ... 100
N Y City 4s, 1956, registered 5,000 ... 92¾
4s, 1958 3,000 ... 92¼
4s, 1959 3,000 ... 93
4½s, 1960 5,000 ... 97½
4½s, 1961 3,000 ... 97½
4½s, 1917 25,000 ... 101⅜
4½s, 1957 2,000 ... 101½
1,000 ... 101⅝
new 10,000 ... 101⅜
21,000 ... 101½
Asp Ag Ch cv 5s 1,000 ... 99⅜
Am Cot Oil 5s 2,000 ... 93
Am H

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38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

AETNA NATIONAL BANK.

New York, April 28, 1913.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by order of the Board of Directors a Special Meeting of Stockholders has been called and will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on the 3rd day of June, 1913, at the banking office of the Aetna National Bank, No. 111 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to vote upon a resolution to place said bank in voluntary liquidation, pursuant to Sections 5220 and 5221, United States Revised Statutes, to take effect upon such date as may be fixed, and upon a resolution to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in the premises heretofore in liquidation; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. May 6, 1913, to 1 o'clock P. M., June 3, 1913.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE F. GENTES, Cashier.

The New York & Harlem Railroad Co.

New York, N. Y., April 30, 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighty-third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York & Harlem Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 20th day of May, 1913. The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for one hour. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 1st day of May, 1913, and re-opened on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st day of May, 1913.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY INTERBOROUGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the New York City Interborough Railway Company for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of officers of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and of transacting such further business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2,696 Third Avenue, corner of 150th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, May 14th, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will remain open for one hour.

Dated New York, April 29th, 1913.

FREDERIC J. FULLER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the American Taximeter Company.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the AMERICAN TAXIMETER COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, 735 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 22nd day of May, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

New York, May 9th, 1913.

R. M. OWEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 5th, 1913.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, N. Y., on Monday, the 19th day of May, 1913, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED,

FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 2 P. M. on the 5th day of June, 1913, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $36,050.44. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,

Trustee.

By H. W. MOESE, Secretary.

New York, April 30th, 1913.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office up to 2:45 P. M. June 4, 1913, and then opened, for the exclusive privilege of furnishing food to immigrants and maintaining a restaurant at Ellis Island for a period of five years from July 1, 1913. Specifications and forms of proposals may be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. H.

WEST HUDSON RUN STARTS AT NOON

Contest Draws Twenty Entries —Novel Number Plates— Cars Needed for Orphans.

With an entry list of about twenty cars, the West Hudson and Catskill reliability, fuel economy, and hill climbing contest will start at noon for two days of outdoors in the beautiful country of the Hudson highlands. The run, which will be a sort of swan song contest for "Senator" W. J. Morgan, who arranged it, has Newburg for its objective to-night. There a smoker will be held, at which Mitchell May, Secretary of State; A. G. Batchelder of the A. A. A., J. Lackey Hunter, and others interested in motor matters, are to speak. Gov. Sulzer and John M. Carlisle, Highway Commissioner, may also attend. The fuel economy part of the contest is to conclude with the arrival at Newburg. The hill climbing will take place to-morrow as part of the return trip, which strikes inland for a time before heading for New York.

At the Manhattan Automobile Club the entrants, drivers, observers, and officers of the run received final instruction last night from David Beecroft, referee, and Fred J. Wagner, starter. The rules and purposes of the contest were explained to them and the route was outlined. All cars will weigh in at the public scales at 180th Street and the North River at 11:30 o'clock this morning. It is planned to start the run promptly at noon. There is much interest along "Automobile Row" in the economy and reliability features of the contest. Six prizes are offered for the various competitive events, including a secret time prize. The entries include a Hudson, two Mercers, a National, an Alco, two Fords, a Faith-finder, a Winton, two Americans, an Oakland, a Paige, a Lozier, a De Dion-Bouton, a Briggs-Detroiter, a Kissel-Kar light truck, a Chalmers, an Oldsmobile, and an Overland.

***

One of the annoying problems of motor car registration has always been the number plates and where to carry them. An English device tries to solve this puzzle. The ground-work of these new plates consists of copper wire mesh painted black, and on this are attached the letters and numbers, which are of polished aluminium. When mounted on the radiator, the wire mesh background prevents the usual interference with radiation.

***

Unless many more cars of both the touring and commercial types are offered, the committee in charge of the ninth annual Orphans' Automobile Day will have to resort to hiring trucks to transport the 5,000 children to Glen Island, New Rochelle, on June 5. The feeding of the children has been provided for.

***

In the motor truck reliability contest which was conducted at Washington last week under the observation of United States Government officials, White trucks won the army ambulance division, the 1,500-pound class, and the 3,000-pound class. The 1,500-pound truck had the lowest gasoline consumption as well.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Bead Ornaments and Toys Defined —Decision on Ores.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained in part contentions by Bernard, Judae & Co. of Chicago regarding the classification under the Tariff act of 1909, of necklaces, bracelets, and fan chains composed in chief value of beads. Duty was assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 421 as ornaments made of beads. The importers contended that all were toys under Paragraphs 481 of 464. Judge McClelland held that the necklaces and bracelets were known in the trade as toys and sustained the protests, but ruled that the fan chains were properly rated.

The board overruled a claim by the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, in which objection was made to the assessment of duty on both the lead and zinc content of ore imported at El Paso from Mexico. It was alleged that duty should have been taken on either the lead or on the zinc contained in the ore, but not on both.

Carr Brothers filed protests against the assessment made by Collector Loeb on calculating machines, but failed to mention the rates or paragraphs under which duty was desired, and the board overruled the protests as vague.

Ask Receiver for Wire Concern.

NORFOLK, May 13.—The Norfolk Wire Cloth and Wire Fence Manufacturing Company was to-day made defendant in the United States Court in a chancery action with notice to show cause May 19 why a receiver should not be appointed. The action was brought by the Norfolk Wire Cloth Company of New York and J. Monroe Holland and Franklin Holland, trading as the Holland Manufacturing Company.

Shoe Machinery Case Expedited.

BOSTON, May 13.—The trial of the Government's suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company, charged with operating in restraint of trade, was set to-day for May 20. It is thought the case will occupy only a short time, as the litigants have agreed on many questions of fact.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The following is the forecast for Wednesday and Thursday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; moderate winds, mostly southwest.

Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi—Occasional local showers Wednesday and probably Thursday; moderate south winds.

Florida—Local showers Wednesday and Thursday; moderate east to southeast winds.

Louisiana—Fair in west, showers in east portion Wednesday. Thursday showers; moderate south winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday, local showers at night or Thursday; cooler Thursday in the interior; moderate to brisk southeast and south winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Wednesday, except shower and cooler in northeast portion. Thursday fair.

Utah—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Oklahoma—Showers and cooler Wednesday or Wednesday night. Thursday, cooler and probably fair.

Arkansas—Fair Wednesday, Thursday, unsettled and cooler; probably showers.

Tennessee—Generally fair Wednesday; showers and cooler Thursday or Thursday night.

Kentucky—Cloudy Wednesday, showers at night or Thursday.

Ohio—Wednesday, showers and cooler. Thursday, cool; moderate to brisk shifting winds.

Indiana—Showers Wednesday in north and Wednesday or Wednesday night in south portion; cooler Wednesday night. Thursday, showers and cooler; moderate to brisk variable winds.

Illinois—Fair in south, showers in north and central portions. Thursday, cooler in central and south portions; showers; variable winds, brisk northeast and north over the north portion.

Lower Michigan—Rain Wednesday and probably Thursday; brisk to moderate winds, mostly northeast.

Upper Michigan—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, probably showers; moderate north and northeast winds.

Wisconsin—Showers Wednesday, Thursday cloudy, probably showers in east and south portions; moderate to brisk winds, mostly northeast.

Minnesota—Showers Wednesday, cooler in south portion. Thursday cloudy, moderate northeast winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Showers Wednesday, cooler in southeast portion. Thursday unsettled, probably showers.

Missouri—Generally fair in south, showers and cooler in north portion Wednesday. Thursday showers, cooler in east and south portions.

North Dakota—Local rains Wednesday, Thursday warmer and probably fair.

South Dakota—Showers Wednesday, cooler in central and east portions. Thursday probably fair and warmer.

Nebraska—Showers and colder Wednesday, Thursday warmer and probably fair.

Kansas—Showers and colder Wednesday, Thursday unsettled, probably showers.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat prices developed positive weakness on the favorable crop news and closed practically a cent net lower. Corn showed a net loss of ½c to ¾c and oats ⅝c to ⅞c net. Cotton closed at about the lowest point of the day and from 5 to 7 points net lower.

***

WHEAT.

Early in the day the wheat market showed considerable resistance to declining tendencies and after a slightly lower opening steadied up a little, but found more for sale on the rallies than could easily be absorbed. In the last hour, with prospects for practically no export business and with crop news more favorable, the market developed positive weakness and closed practically a cent below the previous night. Traders who have been acting on the theory that the market had discounted a big crop outlook and would, therefore, be less sensitive to favorable advices from the belt than it was a while ago, were surprised at the lack of support even at present low levels, and considerable long wheat came out during the day from this source. Aggressive selling pressure was not much of a feature, but with present crop conditions, sentiment can hardly be termed enthusiastically bullish. Both private reports and the weekly weather crop bulletin were bearish on the outlook, and there were rains in parts of the Southwest and also the Northwest, where needed. Foreign markets opened after the holidays rather easy in tone, with Liverpool unchanged to ¼d lower, Berlin partly ¾d lower, and Budapest 1¾c lower. The decrease of only 1,901,000 bushels in world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, was considered bearish, as there was a decrease last year of 8,808,000 bushels. The European crop outlook, as viewed by Broomhall, was quite favorable, particularly the German official report, which made Winter wheat condition 90, or the same as last year, with only 1.3 per cent. Winter killed. Further big clearances were reported from the seaboard, with a large amount of grain arriving for future shipment. Claims of insect trouble from Missouri were modified by reports of recent moisture, which is expected to check the ravages of these pests. In the local market red wheat was entirely nominal at $1.13, cost, insurance, freight, New York. $1.14, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99¼c, free on board, afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

New York—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	98⅝	98¼	98¼	99	$1.11
July	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞	97⅝	1.17⅛
Sept.				96 5-16	1.13½
Chicago—					
May	89⅝	89	89	89¾	1.17
July	88½	88⅛	88	89¼	1.12⅝
Sept.	89⅜	88½	88¼	89¼	1.07⅛

CORN.

A decline of ⅛ to ⅜c in the corn market reflected favorable crop conditions and increased country offerings, together with late reports of lower cash markets. Good rains occurred in the big States west of the river where corn is already planted, and there was little check to farmwork in other sections. The weekly Government crop bulletin said corn was being seeded under satisfactory conditions and private crop experts wired practically the same thing, although the Ohio State report said rain was needed for the best results. The Liverpool market came ¼d net lower. At New York export corn was quoted at 63½c, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	55¾	55⅜	55⅝	56¼	80¼
July	56⅜	55⅞	55⅝	56⅝	77⅛
September	57	56⅝	56⅜	57	75¼

OATS.

While there was still some complaint about dry weather damage, the feeling in oats was less bullish and prices sold off ⅜ to ⅝c per bushel, partly in sympathy with other grains. Showers were predicted for various parts of the belt, and there was a belief in some quarters that the dry weather talk had been exaggerated, this being particularly true of the Northwest. Cash oats in the local market closed as follows: Standard white, 43¼c; No. 2, 44c; No. 3, 43c; No. 4, 42c; ordinary clipped white, 42½ to 43c; fancy clipped white, 44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	37⅝	56
July	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	36⅛	52⅞
September	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	36	43½

PROVISIONS.

After a slightly easier opening the provision market developed considerable firmness, and for the balance of the day had an advancing tendency which left prices at the best point of the session. Commission house demand was a feature, and the steadiness of hogs also exerted some influence. The Chicago arrivals were 12,000 hogs, with 20,000 expected to-day. Kansas City had 16,000 hogs; Omaha 12,000, and the West 82,600 hogs.

CHICAGO—FUTURE MARKET.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	10.80	10.77	10.80	10.77	10.82½
September	10.87	10.80	10.85	10.80	10.82½
Ribs					
July	11.09	10.97	11.02	11.02	10.42½
September	10.90	10.85	10.90	10.87	10.52½
Pork					
July	19.35	19.20	19.30	19.22	19.25
September	19.10	18.97	19.07	19.05	19.47½

COTTON.

A renewal of the recent buying movement which was encouraged by expectations that the weekly review of weather conditions would confirm bullish reports from the Eastern belt, and relatively firm cables carried July contracts into new high ground in the cotton market yesterday morning. Other conditions sold up to about the high point of yesterday, but offerings became heavier on the advance, and when the weekly weather report failed to stimulate any fresh buying of consequence, the market turned decidedly easier. The close was steadied by covering, but at practically the lowest point of the day and from 5 to 7 points under the final figures of Monday. There did not appear to be any change in the general average of private reports from the new crop, and the weekly bulletin of the Weather Bureau read quite as favorably as conditions in the Eastern belt as had been anticipated, but very few unfavorable crop reports are coming in from either Central or Western sections of the country, and with trade advices indicating a continuation of slack spot demand, local bears were inclined to argue that the unfavorable conditions in the Eastern belt would soon yield with better weather conditions and that the technical position of the market had been weakened by recent reductions in the scattering short interest.

Liverpool reopened for business for the first time since last Friday and was 2 or 3 points better than due on American and Continental buying and covering of shorts. The local market opened steady at an advance of 3 or 4 points, and after some little irregularity sold about 5 to points net higher with July contracts touching 11.71, or practically $2 per bale above the recent low level. Realizing was evidently quite heavy at this level, and the market developed rather more aggressive selling in the late trading.

Notwithstanding the renewal of bear pressure, the action of the market showed continued uneasiness over the probable showing of the first condition report of the season, which will be compiled as of May 25, and published early in June. This showed itself in the disposition of recent sellers for a turn to take comparatively moderate profits, and it was also reported that houses with prominent New Orleans connections were large buyers of July on the decline. A few additional May notices were issued early, but led to no particular activity as the interest in that position is supposed to have narrowed to very small proportions, and July is now practically the only old crop month in which there is any general business. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ⅛ cent higher; generally unchanged.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 12.10 for middling upland; sales, 101 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.48	11.45	11.47	11.51
June	11.65	11.65	11.53	11.55
July	11.71	11.58	11.58	11.59
August	11.47	11.35	11.35	11.36
September	11.16	11.06	11.06	11.11
October	11.11	10.96	11.00	11.01
November	11.11	11.10		
December	11.14	11.00	11.01	11.02
January	11.11	10.98	10.98	10.99
March	11.17	11.08	11.07	11.08

COTTONSEED OIL.

Further scattered liquidation caused an easier feeling in the oil market, and prices closed from 1 to 4 points net lower. Business was again of small volume and mostly professional. The consuming interests showed indifference, and there was an entire absence of the bull support that characterized the market some weeks ago. On May contracts there were tenders of 700 barrels, making practically 15,000 barrels already.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			6.85	6.90
May	6.94	6.92	6.94	6.92
June	6.93	6.93	6.90	6.93
July	6.95	6.93	6.91	6.95
August	6.97	6.96	6.96	7.01
September	7.01	6.99	6.99	7.00
October	6.69	6.69	6.68	6.69
November			6.38	6.41
December			6.37	6.39

COFFEE.

Total sales amounted to only 58,000 bags, but there was a steady undertone, and prices closed at a net advance of 5 to 8 points. Fluctuations were very narrow. Havre and Hamburg markets showed a strong response to our advance over their Whitsuntide holiday. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were firm, with Santos 4s quoted at 15.30 to 15.50, while Rio 7s were here at 11.25. These prices were a little above a parity with New York quotations. Havre closed at a net gain of ¾@1 franc, while Hamburg was 1 pfennig net higher. Brazilian markets were closed, but the cables showed the Monday market firm, with Rio 7s reis higher, and Santos unchanged to 50 reis higher.

Spot coffee unchanged, at 11½c for Rio 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.26	11.20	11.26@11.28	11.28
June			11.33@11.35	11.31
July	11.41	11.40	11.40@11.41	11.38
August			11.50@11.51	11.48
September	11.61	11.60	11.60@11.61	11.58
October	11.60	11.60	11.60@11.61	11.58
November			11.59@11.60	11.57
December	11.60	11.58	11.59@11.60	11.57
January	11.63	11.62	11.60@11.61	11.58
February			11.60@11.61	11.59
March	11.65	11.62	11.63@11.64	11.60
April			11.63@11.64	11.60

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 28½@29c; firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 26@27c; State dairy, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 25@26c; process, extras, 28c; firsts, 27@27½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27c; factory, firsts, 26c; seconds, 25c; packing stock, No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 21½@22½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, fresh, colored, specials, 12¾c; white, 13c; colored, average fancy, 12¾@12¾c; white, 12½@12¾c; under grades, 11@12c; Delaware, fresh, held, as to style and quality, 10@17c; Wisconsin, whole milk, twins, held, 16c; State, skims, fresh, specials, 9@10c; skims, fresh, choice, 7@8c; State, skims, held, specials, 12@13c; fair to choice, 9½@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 5@6½c; State, full skims and badly defective, 2½@4c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 22½@23c; average packed, firsts to extra firsts, 21@22c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20½@21¼c; regular packed, firsts, 20c; seconds, 18¼@19¼c; thirds, 17@18c; dirties, No. 1, 17¼@18c; dirties, No. 2, 16@16½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 14@16c; checks, undergrade, case, $2.40@$3.90; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henmery whites, as to size and quality, 21@24c; gathered, whites, as to size and quality, 20½@23c; Western, gathered, white, 20@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henmery brown, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19½@22c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for Western beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 12c; loins, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 12c; rounds, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 12c; No. 3, 11c; chucks, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 9c.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was quiet and unchanged. The London cable reported the beet sugar market quiet and easier with May at 9s 6d, June at 9s 9¼d, and August at 9s 6d. The local raw sugar market was easier and lower with centrifugal at $3.33, Muscovado at $2.85, and molasses sugar at $2.83.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The market was quiet and unchanged.

RICE.—The rice market was firm, with continued light offerings.

Quotations: Screenings, 3¾@3¾c; ordinary, 4@4¼c; fair, 4¼@4¾c; good ordinary, 5@5¼c; prime, 5¼@5½c; choice, 5¾@5¾c; head Japan, 3¾@4½c; Patna, 4¼@6¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There was an easier tone in the market yesterday, but business was somewhat checked by the heaviness of wheat. Prices did not change.

OILS.—Petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—There was no change in the price of turpentine, although the undertone was firmer in sympathy with that of cotton. Sympathy with the easier Southern market. Resin and tar were steady and unchanged.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Justice	.04
Andes	.01	Mexican	.75
Belcher	.20	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	1.07½	Ophir	.15
Challenge Con.	.05	Overman	.25
Chollar	.03	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Sag Belcher	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.18
Crown Point	.20	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.05
Hale & Norcross	.07	Yellow Jacket	.20
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.05
Belmont	8.20	Comb. Fract.	.04
Jim Butler	.86	D'field Daisy	.04
McNamara	.17	D'field Bl. B.	.02
Midway	.43	Florence	2.07½
Tonopah Belmont	.58	G'field Ida M.	2.07½
Montana	1.50	Jumbo Extn.	.23
North Star	.56	Lone Star	.01
Rescue Eula	.20	Silver Pick	.05
Tonopah Extn.	2.30	Nevada Hills	1.02½
Tonopah Merger	.96	Round Mountain	.55
West End	1.17½	MANHATTAN.	
GOLDFIELD.		Manhattan Con.	.07
Atlanta	.15	Man. Big Four.	.03
Booth	.04		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Fpot.	.7	7½	Jackpot	.5½	.6
Elkton	.53½	59	McKinney	.59½	.59⅞
El Paso	.380	420	Old Gold.	.2⅜	.3
Findlay	.3⅜	.4⅜	Portland.	.97	.99
Gold Dol.	.10	.11	Vindicator	.92	.94
Isabella	.11	11⅜	Rav. B. H.	.4⅜	.5½

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 13.—Companies incorporated to-day included the following:

General Automatic Sales Company, Inc., of Manhattan; patent rights; $500,000. Peter A. Leinmger, Henry H. Moreton, Alfred Thomaus; Spuyten Duyvil.

Hasen Dump Wagon Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $100,000. Henry L. Hasen, Arthur J. Carleton, Frederick W. Dau; Lancaster.

Trouville Hotel Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $25,000. George H. Wis, James H. Griffith, Jr., Reginald P. Brook; Winfield, L. I.

Imperial Industries, Inc., of Manhattan; patented and unpatented machines; $20,000. Edward Deutsch, Richard Muller, Matthew Swerling; 141 Broadway, New York.

Eastern-Broome County Mausoleum Company, Inc., of Binghamton; cemetery structures; $10,000. Robert E. Stone, W. A. Clock, William H. Hecox, all of Binghamton.

Boyd Hopkins Real Estate Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $18,000. Irving L. Hopkins, Ralph L. Boyd, Jennie C. Hopkins; 145 Wadsworth Avenue, New York.

Hillview Realty Company, Inc., of Schenectady; $10,000. August F. Tinnherholm, Clara F. Peterson, Olga T. Tinnherholm, all of Schenectady.

The Kent Holding Corporation of Manhattan; realty; $10,000. Joshua L. Cowen, Moses Goldman, Benjamin Cohen; 70 Lenox Avenue, New York.

The Dilman-Rose Company, Inc., of Geneva; general farming; $100,000. John C. Dilman, O. J. C. Rose, C. W. Rice, all of Geneva.

Electric Avenue Corporation of Buffalo; realty; $25,000. Albert J. Colton, William M. Strassmer, G. H. Timerman, all of Buffalo.

Tremont Liquidating Corporation of Manhattan; bonds, mortgages, notes; $25,000. Robert J. Rudd, Harrison Devo, Anthony J. Ernest; 1 Liberty Street, New York.

Bloom Sublyme Shoe Company, Inc., of Brooklyn; $20,000. Achille H. Bloch, Lillian M. Dcnham; Abraham H. Kesselman; 335 Schinkebocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dr. Broome's Foot Comfort Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $35,000. Mrs. Erna Broome, Lawrence H. Sandere, Harold M. Greenbaum; 2 Rector Street, New York.

Ehrenberg Brothers, Inc., of Manhattan; realty; $10,000. Sol Ehrenberg, Lillian Ehrenberg, Arthur Gutman; 320 Broadway, New York.

Conrad Triplicating Check System, Inc., of Manhattan; checking machinery; $15,000. John Conrad, John B. Sterling, John R. R. Branch; 424 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York.

J. B. Aimer & Co., Inc., of Manhattan; stocks, bonds, securities; $10,000. J. B. Aimer, Webb, M. A. Noble; 25 Broad Street, New York.

Berisch Refrigerating Company, Inc., of Manhattan; mechanical refrigerating, heating engines; $25,000. John C. Berisch, Alma Bertsch, John J. Bell; 43 Exchange Place, New York.

S. H. W. Realty Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $10,000. Before Wilkind, Jacob M. Schonfeld, Moses Lewis; 391 Fox Street, New York.

Graphite Metallizing Corporation of Yonkers; carbon or graphite or carbonagraphite articles; $50,000. Alexander Turner, Frederick P. Fuller, Seward Prosser; 139 Broadway, New York.

Wilks Delicatessen Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $10,000. Bernett Silverman, Etty Silverman, Harry Bernstein; 863 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn.

Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 13.—Articles of incorporation were filed here in the State Department to-day for the Chicago Barstow Oil Company, organized to locate and acquire mineral lands, water, oil claims, timber lands, and to develop the same. Incorporators: H. L. Boyd, Richard Muller, Joseph Lee, New York City. Capital stock $3,000,000.

The National Co-operative Company, with a capital stock of $50,000,000, filed incorporation papers here to-day. It purposes to erect, control, and operate plants for the manufacture of all kinds of foodstuffs and wearing apparel, and to manufacture freight and refrigerator cars, vans, wagons, &c. Incorporators: Hector E. Lafler, W. J. Maloney, and Oscar F. Reichard, all of Wilmington, Del.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds
Maturing May 15, 1913
OF THE

Kansas City Railway & Light Company

AND

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Certificates of Deposit
Representing said Bonds.

The Committee under the agreement, dated April 3, 1913, for the deposit of the above Bonds announces that it has arranged for the payment by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, of the interest due May 15, 1913. The interest received on the deposited Bonds will be paid at said time and place to the holders of certificates of deposit representing such Bonds. The Certificates of deposit must be presented for the endorsement thereon of such payment.

A number of Bondholders, who for various reasons have been unable to deposits within the time originally fixed by the Committee, having expressed a desire to avail themselves of the privileges of the agreement, the Committee for the present will permit further deposits to be made, such permission, however, being subject to withdrawal without notice.

Deposits may be made with THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 26 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, the Depositary under the agreement, or with OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, 17 COURT STREET, BOSTON, the Agent of the Depositary. Transferable certificates of deposit will be issued therefor.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained upon application either to the Depositary or to its Agent above mentioned.

Dated May 12, 1913.

JOHN B DENNIS,
ACOSTA NICHOLS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
PAUL M. WARBURG,
Committee.

C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary.
24 Broad Street, New York City.

BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York;
ROPES, GRAY & GORHAM,
Boston;
Counsel.

NEW MEXICO STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Loan Commissioners of the State of New Mexico will, at the office of the Treasurer of said State, in the Capitol Building, at the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the Second day of June, 1913, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, receive sealed proposals for the purchase of $450,000.00 of bonds of said State of Series "L," or of portions thereof, which are to be issued in accordance with the provisions of Section Three of Article IX. of the Constitution of said State of New Mexico and of an act of the Legislature of said State, which became a law on the first day of June, 1912, for the payment of the bonds and accrued interest thereof of Santa Fe County, assumed by said State in Section One of Article IX. of said Constitution. Four hundred and twenty-five of said bonds are to be issued in the denomination of one thousand dollars each, and fifty thereof are to be issued in the denomination of five hundred dollars each, dated July 1, 1913, and will be in the form prescribed in Section 13 of said act of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, and the principal thereof will be payable to bearer in gold coin or its equivalent in lawful money of the United States forty years after their date, and they may be redeemed at the option of the State at any time after twenty years from their date. The interest on said bonds will be payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July in each year, and principal and interest will be payable at the office of the State Treasurer at Santa Fe, New Mexico, or at the Seaboard National Bank, New York City, at the option of the holder. The said bonds are offered for sale to the person who will agree to take the same at par and accrued interest to date of delivery and at a rate of interest to be named in his bid; and said bonds or any part thereof will be awarded to the person offering to accept the same at par at the lowest rate of interest.

Each bid must be sealed, marked "Proposal for Purchase of Bonds," and accompanied by a certified check for not less than two per cent. of the amount of the bid, as security for the faithful performance of such bid in case said bonds or a part thereof shall be awarded to the person making such bid, and as liquidated damages in case of the failure of the successful bidder to fulfill his contract; but no such check drawn upon a banking house making a bid will be accepted as such security.

The Loan Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, and particularly specify that no bid will be considered unless it is an unconditional bid for the purchase of said bonds or a part thereof, and not dependent upon any contingency whatever. It is further distinctly stated that only so much of said bonds will be sold as may be necessary, at the price bid, to realize the amount of the indebtedness to be paid, which indebtedness does not exceed the said sum of $450,000.00.

This is the second advertisement for bids for the purchase of these bonds, previous bids at 4¾ per cent. interest having been rejected.

Intending bidders who may desire further information can obtain it by application to said Board of Loan Commissioners at Santa Fe, N. M.

W. G. SARGENT,
Secretary of the Board of Loan Commissioners.
March 24, 1913.

Reorganization of INDIAN REFINING COMPANY

To Depositors of Stock of Indian Refining Company, Under Deposit Agreement, Dated November 12, 1912.

You are notified, pursuant to said Deposit Agreement, that the Committee acting thereunder have decided that Depositors holding Certificates of Deposit representing a sufficient amount

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 171—In re Weston. 240—West Bacon 13-B v. Tug Gladwish. 260—McWilliams v. D. L. & W. R. R. 261—Rajah Auto Supply Co v. Grossman. 191—United States v. Nipissing Mines Co. 264—Edenborn v. Same. 266—Same v. Same. 265—Equitable Pr Co v. Pettits. 252—New England S S Co v. N Y Dock Co. 226—Matter of Cohen. 219—Merriam Co v. Synd Pub Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Equity calendar. 72—Bachman v. Belasco.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. 222—Chase v. Lighter John M Wirth. 224—Benham v. Erie R. R. 256—Saddler v. Consolid Trans. 17—Gallagher v. The Elsie. 18—Merrell v. same. 222—Phoenix D & G Co v. Tug Lunette.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday is: 12—Bonsetts v. Molloy. 75—Montague v. Fifty-fifth Street Company. 151—Trascove v. Standard Oil Company. 152—Hogan v. New York Central Railroad Company. 153—McCoy v. Gas Engine Company. 96—Welsh v. Jolins and another. 61—Millard Construction Company v. Delehee. 93—Clowe, trustee, v. Secor and others.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. Enumerated motions. 722—Berney v. Advance. 782—Potter v. Pictorial Review Co. 726—Goldstein v. Gallinger. 907—N Y Life Ins Co v. Manning. 642—P A Clark Co v. Board of Education. 796—Klein Bros v. Colonial Assur Co. 737—Same v. Factors Co. 736—Same v. Elmonaid Ins Co. 738—Same v. York Ins Co. 740—Marquess v. Roger Williams Ins Co. 741—Casey v. City of N Y. 743—People v. Micelli. 745—Abendroth & Root Mfg Co v. Frasier Co. 746—Pels v. Pels. 747—Baker v. Couch. 749—Nichols v. Hace Bldg Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bendleton, J. Litigated motions: 1—Matter of Miller (Consolidated Coal Co.). 2—Simpson v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 4—City of N Y v. Grossman. 5—Matter of People, &c., by Emmet (Empire State Surety Co.) v. Officer of East & West Imp Co. 7—Noble v. Nati Metal Spinning & Stamping Co. 8—Matter of McCarthy (Maclay.) 9—MacDonald v. MacDonald. 10—Moller v. Sommer. 11—Sherding v. Smith Canst Co. 12—Clark v. Mclaughlin. 13—Matter of Concrete Products Co. 14—Jardine-Matheson Co. v. Anglo-American Oil Co. 15—N Y Nav Bnt v. Washington Heights Presbyterian Church. 16—Terry v. Goldstein. 17—Treutler v. Treutler. 18—Palaccio Co v. Pisa. 19—Bell v. Millard. 20—Carbonell v. Krauss. 21—Neptune Bathing Co v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 22—People v. Strickler. 23—People v. Tobinsky. 24—Godnick v. Wallace. 25—City of N Y, Brooklyn Rap Tr Co. 27—Feldman v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 28—Rosehill Realty Co v. Collins. 32—Miller v. Sire. 33—Field v. McHugh. 36—Matter of Merritt (Bronx Boulevard.) 81—Same (City of N Y.) 82—Same v. Same. 83—Jerrald v. Lawrence. 84—Winter v. Winter. 94—Doran v. Bergoffen. 95—Matter of Heath. 96—Winpenny v. Winpenny. 97—Smith v. Wallis. 98—Schlesinger v. Schlesinger. 99—Wescott v. City of N Y. 46—Smith v. Hendrick. 41—Broadway Sav Inst v. Nagle. 42—Lowenstein v. Weil. 43—Same v. same. 44—Same v. same. 45—Jackson v. Liberth. 46—Jenner v. Isaacs. 47—Same v. same. 48—Cox v. Eldridge. 48—Sills v. Erie R R Co. 49—Drake v. Flurl. 50—Same v. same. 51—Zimerman v. Sebastinan. 52—Same v. same. 53—Same v. same. 54—American Hunter Englander v. Picker. 55—Wills v. Hanover Nati Bnk. 56—Cinque v. Haufler. 57—Eselone v. Nulaw R & C Co. 58—Doll v.

SCHOOLS.

ETHICAL Culture School

Founded in 1878 by Felix Adler.

Central Park West and 63d Street.

Kindergarten, Elementary, High School, and Normal Training Departments.

Open Air Classes for children of the fifth, sixth and seventh grades, on roof overlooking Central Park.

Ethical instruction in all classes.

Preparation for all colleges and technical schools.

Certificate privileges.

Training of Kindergarten, Primary, and Manual Training teachers.

Scholarships and partial scholarships available for worthy pupils.

Examination of new pupils on Thursday afternoons during April and May. Appointments for examinations should be made in advance.

Franklin C. Lewis, Superintendent.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Civil Service and Stenotype Departments. Eastman School Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 1269 Broad Street and Lenox Avenue.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, MADISON SQUARE (1123 BROADWAY). Harlem Branch, 245 Lenox Av., near 125th St. Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St. Schools open all Summer.

Walworth Business Institute, B'way & 79th St. Secretarial, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy Courses. Civil Service. Summer Session

NEW YORK—Walden.

A HOME FOR YOUNG PERSON OF Backward or Deficient Intellect or extreme nervousness; training, manual care and patience; demonstrated practical method for training and developing mental faculties; real country without isolation; freedom of 100 acres; 70 miles from New York City. Address

GODDALE MANOR,
Mrs. Mary P. Williams, P. O. Walden, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.

To Those at This Address Means Something

REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL

818-820-822 EIGHTH AVE. (154TH ST.)

Private lessons, class dances, gentlemen and ladies, all guaranteed in five private and four class lessons for $5; lessons and hour, day or evening; ballroom for rent; reception May 22d

TURKEY TROT, TANGO, ONE-STEP, BOSTON TAUGHT QUICKLY. PRIVATE LESSONS. SECOND FOR LADIES FREE HOOKLET.

Bankruptcy Sales

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HERMAN, trading under the name of OLD VIENNA, alleged bankrupt.

Please take notice that the receivers and the alleged bankrupt's right, title, and interest in and to all of the personal property and assets of the alleged bankrupt, situate at restaurant conducted by him at 118 Lenox Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as well as the right, title, and interest of said alleged bankrupt's business and the trade name under which it is conducted, as well as the right, title, and interest of the receiver and the alleged bankrupt's lease of the premises and premises and their right, title, and interest in and to any and all agreements affecting any or the property upon said premises, will be offered for sale by William Blau, Esq., receiver. Sealed bids for the same will be opened at the office of Charles L. Greenhall, attorney for said receiver, on the 19th day of May, 1913, at four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time it received at any time prior to the hour of sale.

Each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 10% of the amount of the bid, and the receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The lease expire May 1st, 1914; the rental being $4,900 a Year, plus other sums payable by the tenant thereunder. There are four chattel mortgages on the property, for $2,000, $3,000, $4,000 and $10,000 respectively; two of these not only cover the personal property, but also the leasee. There are two conditional bills of sale, one covering National Cash Register and other coverings certain tables and chairs. Part of the personal property at the premises is only leased and the alleged bankrupt has no title thereto. The property can be inspected by the receiver at the office of the receiver's attorney. The mortgages, conditional bills of sale, etc., are on file in the office of the Register of the County of New York subject to any and all incumbrances, etc., whether specified herein or not.

Should the receiver reject all the bids submitted, then and in that event said receiver will be sold at public auction by Charles Silkegood, United States Auctioneer, on the 21st day of May, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the alleged bankrupt's premises, 118 Lenox Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Inspection of the assets may be had at said alleged bankrupt's premises on May 16th and 17th, 1913, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Dated New York, May 13th, 1913.

WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACKSON MACK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy case of Monday, May 19th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 520 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 3 large sizes of Radius Quadrant silk striped awning stripe. Sale subject to approval of trustee. Inspection May 22d and 23d, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Inspection May 24th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FREDERICK W. WAKEFIELD, Trustee.
MORENBERG & LEVIE, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

Hirsch, 32—Evens & White, 30—Ewing, Bacon & Kenny, Hoyt, Gladney v. Hoadley. 62—Sabulthels v. Caughlen. 65—Cavanaugh v. Murphy. 67—Cominsky v. Empress Knitting Mills. 68—Dwyer Sav Inst v. Sleight. 69—Youngerman v. Cash Loan Co. 70—Manhattan Sav Inst v. McCarthy. 66—Ullmann v. Salmon. 69—Matter of McClellan (Dealers' Service Av.) 70—Clifford v. Byrne. 71—O'Brien v. Tuttle Roofing Co. 72—Matter of Livingston. 73—Tax Lien Co v. Smith. 74—Lipnitzky v. Bishof. 75—Kaplan v. Beck. 76—Kraus v. York. 77—Matter of City of N Y (Sheridan Sq.) 78—Kraus v. Fox. 79—Laughman v. Brown Bros. 80—Schiff v. City of N Y. 81—Wilcox v. Wilmer. 83—U Homeseekers' Co v. Sealin. 85—Smith v. Smith. 86—Sulzberger v. Matter of Corrynior v. Walker. 88—Palace Theatre & Realty Co v. Fleischmann Bros Co. 87—Tashlian v. Spengeman. 89—Wohlgemuth v. Trial Realty Co. 90—Northern Bank v. Holmes. 91—Robertson v. Robertson. 91—Gabel v. Gabel.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Page, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pendleton, J. Motions. Undefended divorces. 2880—Schoen v. Schoen. 2857—Archibald v. Archibald. 2884—Husfeld v. Husfeld. 2885—Keller v. Keller. 2867—Schlesor v. Schlesor. 2868—Seigler v. Seigler. 2872—Conroy v. Conroy. 2873—Nacks v. Nacks. 2874—Belfort v. Belfort. 2878—Marston v. Marston. 2879—Levin v. Levin. 2880—Stetson v. Stetson. 2881—Webb v. Webb. 2884—Bachand v. Bachand. 2886—Hanly v. Hanly. 2888—Harland v. Harland. 2895—Wood v. Wood. 2897—Buckley v. Buckley. 2898—Stovall v. Stovall. 2900—Wilmon v. Wilmon. 2905—Wilkens v. Wilkens. 2901—Coughlon v. Coughlon. 2910—Laforte v. Laforte. 2918—Wolfgan v. Wolfson. 2917—Rogers v. Rogers. 2919—Grauss v. Grauss. 2922—Lavery v. Lavery. 2923—Murphy v. Murphy. 2924—Ambrosius v. Ambrosius. 2003—McCartney v. McCartney. 1565—Stangl v. Stangl. 2424—Parness v. Parness. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gerard, J. State franchise cases. 2686—Smith v. Purdy. 2687—Ehret v. same. 2690—Regent Const Co v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gerard, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Gerard, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. Litigated motions: 1—Matter of Stevens & Co. 2—Matter of Stevens & Co. 3—Harland Hubbard. 4—Thomas L. Curr. 5—Michael Lopinto. 6—Leo B Siegel. 7—Isaac White (2.) 8—David Teplis. 9—Martin F Early. Motion calendar. 1—Peter J. Duffy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 3866—Powers v. Aubrey. 3598—Farquharson v. Bishop. 3678—Millard Const Co v. Delehee. 3610—Degnon Co v. Armstrong. 3766—Ryan & Lynch v. Ryan. 3767—Forschelmer v. Schlesinger. 3768—Same v. same. 3769—White v. Shonts. 3785—Delehee v. Western Dev Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Brady, J. 6015—Stadler v. Evans. 4756—Dobel v. Austro-American Steamship Co. 2776—Duff v. City of N Y. 3226—Johnson v. Erie R R. 1716—McKenna v. City of N Y. 5761—Cohen v. Liebert. 5762—Same v. same. 5763—Same v. same. 5764—Nagles v. Otis Elev Co. 3004—Ormstein v. Silver. 3031—Varnum v. Barrett. 3382—Read v. N Y C & H R R R. 3566—Brennan v. City of N Y. 3567—Same v. same. 3568—Same v. same. 3209—Olson v. N Y N H & H R R Co. 5657—Gratz v. Erie R R Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Platzek, J. 245—Young v. Volk Housewrecking Co. 3240—Hoffman v. Mallon. 3240—Same v. same. 3241—Same v. same. 5454—Regan v. City of N Y. 3566—Hermann v. Watt & Sinclair. 3616—Jennings v. Di Leonardo. 2378—Sclacca v. City of N Y. 1329—Tebbenhoff, Jr., v. Gilsey. 3564—Davis v. Jones. 3644—Feldman Co v. Robertson. 456—Lillienthal v. W Y Taylor Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Weeks, J. 1864—Roberts v. Lake Shore Co. 3477—Di Girolo v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 3478—J (Grek v. same. 3468—Kenarik v. City of N Y. 3482—Pernice v. Johnson. 3652—Russet v. Barthelomae. 3396—McGill v. City of N Y. 3397—Same v. Hay Foundry & Iron Works. 3197—Lahaney v. Jackson. 3180—McElrew v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R. 3123—Smith v. Hammond. 3506—Carroll v. City of N Y. 3576—Paltis v. Board of Education. 4220—Parks v. Fellman. 2768—J Leiner v. R Hoe & Co. 2769—M Leiner v. same. 2991—Gone v. Int R T Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Philbin, J. Inquest: 2605—Dwyer v. Dwyer. 2585—Kaiser v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 5154—Cossal v. City of N Y. 2795—Herwig v. Block. 3462—Woolworth v. B'klyn Heights R R. 3466—Levy v. Johnson. 1670—Hagan v. Hall. 3446—Powers v. Bleiberg. Con Co. 2964—Matter of Conboy. 1590—Shine v. Jolins. 1804—McAvey v. Levenstein. 4489—English v. Bates. 3962—Verweck v. Joachim. 2962—Baumgold v. Baumgold. 2526—Weinberg v. City of N Y. 3385—Cumberland City of N Y. 6385—Thompson v. Levering & Garrigues. 824—Sullivan v. U S Express Co. 3042—Stup v. Bluss Pontoon Co. 2986

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises, 4:47 | Sun sets, 7:09 | Moon sets, 1:41

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:58	2:44	8:22	8:55
Governors Island	2:06	3:00	8:32	9:26
Hell Gate	3:58	3:50	10:33	11:06

Arrived—Tuesday, May 13.

SS Kaiser W. der Grosse, Bremen, May 6.
SS Sydham, Rotterdam, May 3.
SS Zealand, Antwerp, May 3.
SS Panama, Colon, May 7.
SS Cherokee, Jacksonville, May —.
SS Pastores, Colon, May 8.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, May 10.
SS Eocene, Sabine, May 8.
SS Dochra, Trinidad, May 4.
SS Carib, Georgetown, May 10.
SS United States, Copenhagen, May 1.
SS Colorado, Brunswick, May 10.
SS Denver, Galveston, May 7.
SS Nueces, Mobile, May 6.
SS Whitefield, Nuevitas, May 7.
SS Madison, Norfolk, May 12.
SS Steampalia, Naples, May 1.
SS Kattentura, Calcutta, March 25.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Port Antonio, May 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Istina	Antwerp	April 25
Craigras	Shields	April 26
Manzanillo	Manzanillo	May 7
America	Antwerp	April 27
Re d'Italia	Palermo	April 30
Barlby	Sagua	May 7
Enverlyn	Porto Rico	May 7
City of Savannah	Savannah	May 10
San Giorgio	Naples	May 1
Russia	Libau	April 20
Carl Schurz	Santiago	May 10
Gregory	Barbados	May 6
Norden	Cienfuegos	April 30
Lorenzo	Porto Rico	May 8
Progreso	Barbados	May 6
Saratoga	Havana	May 9
Afghanistan	Cienfuegos	April 29
Idaho	Hull	April 30

DUE TO-MORROW.

Oceanic	Southampton	May 7
Iveria	Gibraltar	May 6
Calabria	Palermo	May 1
Caracas	San Juan	May 10
Antilles	New Orleans	May 10
El Mar	Galveston	May 9
Canada	Gibraltar	May 6
Manhattan	Antwerp	May 2
Princess Irene	Naples	May 2
Metapan	Kingston	May 10
Algonquin	Turks Island	May 10

DUE FRIDAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	May 10
Adriatic	Liverpool	May 8
Afghan Prince	Hull	May 3
Baron Ogilvy	Barry	April 30
Ceres	Genoa	May 1
Deutschland	Hamburg	May 3
Morro Castle	Havana	May 13
Strathclyde	Shields	May 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 12
El Sud	Galveston	May 10

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Southampton	May 10
Provence	Havre	May 10
Toronto	Hull	May 7
Zafra	Huelva	May 5
Giessen	Bremen	May 8
Campanello	Rotterdam	May 5
Sabine	Key West	May 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chinese Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kaiser Franz Josef I., Trieste	——	3:00 P.M.
Patricia, Hamburg	——	1:00 P.M.
Cubana, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. F. Tietgen, Christiansand	——	2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Fruters, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Roma, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Saman, Jamaica	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lesape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

G. Washington, Bremen	5:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oceanic, Southampton	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cosmo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Anton, Colon	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vasari, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Progreso, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Buena, Ventura	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	——	3:00 P.M.
Russia, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Zealand, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Minneapolis, London	——	8:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Prinz Adalbert, Nassau	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Orient, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 13.

SS Oceanic, Southampton to New York, was 675 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due 15th, 8:30 A. M. White Star Line.

SS Stampalia, Naples to New York, was 114 miles E. at noon; due 14th, 8:30 A. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Evelyn, San Juan to New York, was 263 miles S. at noon. Porto Rico Line.

SS Herman Frasch, Sabine to New York, was 8 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Turks Island to New York, was 840 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 144 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6:10 P. M. Mallory Line.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 140 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

SS Dakotan, Porto Mexico to New York, was 620 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of Everett, Sabine to New York, was 112 miles N. of Hatteras at 7 A. M.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 236 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Bremen, May 13.
SS President Lincoln, at Plymouth, May 13.
SS Hochambeau, at Havre, May 13.
SS Kursk, at Rotterdam, May 13.
SS Minnewaska, at London, May 13.
SS Buffalo, at Hull, May 12.
SS Cavour, at Manchester, May 12.
SS Vandyck, at Montevideo, May 12.
SS Hohenfels, at Port Said, May 12.
SS Saranac, at Port Said, May 12.
SS Matoppo, at Fremantle, May 13.
SS Indiana, at Genoa, May 9.
SS Napoli, at Genoa, May 9.
SS Palonia, at Cadiz, May 8.
SS Barbarossa, at Bremen, May 12.
SS Florida, at Dunkirk, May 9.
SS Friesland, at Calcutta, May 9.
SS Dolinda, at Para, May 11.
SS Mimfield, at Antwerp, May 11.
SS Offenbach, at Durban, May 13.
SS Valetta, at Newcastle, N. S. W., May 13.
SS Koenig Albert, at Genoa, May 13.

Sailed.

SS Oruba, from St. Michaels, May 12.
SS Kirkfield, from Sabang, May 10.
SS Christopher, from Para, May 11.
SS Giovanni, from Genoa, May 10.
SS Longwy, from Las Palmas, May 11.
SS Theodor Wille, from Rotterdam, May 9.
SS Ceres, from Palermo, May 6.
SS Alberto Treves, from Seville, May 9.

Passed.

SS Chariola, New York to Antwerp, passed the Lizard.
SS Orifiamme, from New York, passed the Lizard.
SS Martha Washington, New York to Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Baron Minto, New York for Hankow, passed Perim.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra..May 15
Japan, Korea and China (via Seattle)—Sado Maru.....May 15
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia.....May 15
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru.May 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..May 23
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti.....May 23
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....May 29
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.....May 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..May 31
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver, B. C.)—Niagara.....June 6

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, April 22, and Yokohama, April 23—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Sado Maru, were dispatched east at 7:30 P. M. May 9, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 14.

For Steamship Sailings See Page 11.

EXPORTS. NEW ENGLAND. | EXPORTS. NEW ENGLAND. | EXPORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

Vacation Marvels at New

Mt. Kineo House

On Moosehead Lake

Think of the wonder of it! A wild and picturesque inland sea, on whose shores the Indians are still living. On all sides the deep woods and

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And in the midst of it this luxurious hotel, equal in service and cuisine to the world's best.

All day long you may have the finest game fishing in America, or explore the wilderness, or canoe on marvellous rivers. You return to the comfort and gaiety of the hotel, to dinner by a famous chef, to music and dancing.

There is also every summer sport. The motor-boat regattas attract high-powered boats from everywhere. The yacht club is the largest on inland waters. Golf and tennis tournaments are fixtures. Bathing, riding, driving, archery.

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Season June 25—September 25

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THE NEW ENGLAND LINES
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ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARRY, JOHN D., (died May 12, 1912;) net estate, $76,268.71; promissory notes, $15,000; 34 bonds New York City, $41,217.50; 100 shares Southern Railroad preferred, $7,450; 6 bonds Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, $5,625; 11 bonds New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, $14,520.

KEELER, JOHN, (died Nov. 28;) net estate, $29,252.27; insurance, $10,000; 150 shares United Railways Investment Company, $9,712; 70 shares of Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, $8,023.50; 50 shares of United Railways Company of St. Louis, Mo., $1,125.

NICKISCH, THEODOR HENRY, (died Jan. 28, 1912;) net estate, $48,480.44; bank deposits, $2,189.71; mortgage on 423 Willis Avenue, $4,000; mortgage on 1,847 Harrison Avenue, $6,000; mortgage on 1,853 Harrison Avenue, $8,800; 62 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, $6,820; realty, $13,468.75; 1,843 Harrison Avenue, $10,000; easterly side of Aqueduct Avenue, 675 feet south of Burnside Avenue, $16,500, less mortgage of $9,000.

REEVES, DANIEL, (died Oct. 16, 1911;) net estate, $82,022.91; 225 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $30,375; 100 shares Distillers Security Company, $5,200; interest in firm of Reeves Brothers, $67,000.

VAUGHAN, OLEA BALL, (died July 18, 1911;) net New York estate, $14,281.87; 50 shares General Electric Company common, $8,100; 45 shares American Telephone and Telegraph, $6,181.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York, Complainant, against LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—9-291.

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled cause by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, dated April 18, 1913, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the same day, for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage or deed of trust made by Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated May 1, 1903, hereinafter called the Consolidated Mortgage, and for the sale of the mortgaged property and securities, the undersigned, Special Master appointed by the said decree, will sell at public auction on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1913, at the County Court House of the County of New York, at the North main entrance thereof, in Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, at noon on that day, to the highest qualified bidder, pursuant to the terms of said decree, the property and securities thereby directed to be sold, and which are briefly described as follows:

All and singular the following described bonds and stocks now in the possession of the complainant, Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

$2,512,000 principal amount Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company secured by the Deed of Trust, dated July 23, 1901, made by Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

The following bonds and stock of SCRANTON AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY:

$550,000, face value, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds.

$800,000, face value, Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds.

$700,000, face value, Consolidated Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

$748,750, par value, capital stock.

The following bonds and stock of CENTRAL VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY:

$250,000, face value, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds.

$500,000, face value, Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds.

$850,000, face value, Consolidated Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

$248,750, par value, capital stock.

The following bonds and stock of LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY (formerly Northern Lackawanna Railroad Company):

$800,000, face value, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

$1,000,000, face value, Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

$598,750, par value, capital stock.

The following bonds and stock of WILKESBARRE RAILROAD COMPANY, (being the corporation called in the said Consolidated Mortgage Wilkesbarre Terminal Railroad Company):

$250,000, face value, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

$800,000, face value, Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

$250,000, par value, capital stock.

The following bonds and stock of LACKAWANNA TUNNEL COMPANY:

$400,000, face value, First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

$450,000, face value, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

$800,000, par value, capital stock, and all the right, title, interest, estate, claims, and demands whatever, either at law or in equity, of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company, of, in and to the same and any and every part thereof, including all sums due and to grow due thereon.

The above-named bonds and stocks of the Scranton and Northeastern Railroad Company, of the Central Valley Railroad Company, and of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, (formerly Northern Lackawanna Railroad Company,) will be sold subject to the lien thereon of the said Deed of Trust, dated July 23, 1901, made by Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as trustee, a part of which said lien is the sum of $3,400,000 and the interest accrued and to accrue thereon.

Terms and conditions of sale:

The Special Master will offer for sale, and invite bids upon, all the above mentioned property and securities in one parcel and as an entirety, and will accept provisionally the bid of the highest qualified bidder therefor.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who prior to said sale shall not have deposited with him or delivered to him, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid in the event of its acceptance, the sum of $50,000 in cash, or by certified check for said amount, or a National Bank or Trust Company in the City of New York, to be approved by the Special Master, or in bonds of Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company issued under and secured by the said Consolidated Mortgage, dated May 1, 1903, of the aggregate face value of principal of [illegible] made by an successful bidder will be returned to him upon the acceptance of the successful bid. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property and securities to be sold.

Upon the acceptance of any bid, the purchaser will be required forthwith to deposit with the Special Master, in addition to the amount to be deposited as aforesaid, the further sum of $50,000 in cash or by certified check to be approved by the Special Master, or in said bonds of Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company of the aggregate face value of principal of $250,000.

In lieu of the actual deposit of said bonds with the Special Master under these terms of sale, he will accept the certificate or certificates of any National Bank or Trust Company to be approved by him to the effect that such Bank or Trust Company holds such bonds in an amount to be specified in the certificate, subject to the order of said Special Master.

The complainant, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or any holder or holders of any of the bonds of the defendant, Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company, issued under and secured by said Consolidated Mortgage, dated May 1, 1903, may be a purchaser at the sale.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its conditional acceptance by the Special Master or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the court relating to the payment thereof on the completion of the purchase, then the cash or the bonds deposited by any such bidder shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and securities purchased by him shall be sold at a less price on such resale, and to such other purpose as the court may direct.

If such sale for which a deposit shall have been made either by cash, by certified check or in bonds or certificates, shall not be confirmed by the court, such deposit shall be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser or purchasers, on the confirmation of the sale by the court, shall pay in cash such further sum on account of the purchase price as the court may direct. So much of the purchase price as shall not be required to be paid in cash, may be paid in cash, or the purchaser may turn in and apply to the payment of the residue of his bid, in whole or in part, any of said bonds and matured and unpaid coupons issued under and secured by said Consolidated Mortgage. Upon bonds and matured and unpaid coupons so turned in to the Special Master as aforesaid, the purchaser or purchasers shall be credited with such sums as would be paid in cash on account of such bonds and coupons out of the net proceeds of sale, if the whole amount of the purchase price were to be paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to order a resale and to resell the property and securities, upon such notice as it may direct, at the risk and the cost of the purchaser thereof, in case such purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price pursuant to an order of court requiring the payment. The purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors and assigns, will have the right to enter his, its or their appearance in court and to become a party to this cause.

The purchaser, as part of the consideration for such sale and in addition to the price bid, shall take the property and securities sold subject to any liens which may have been or may hereafter be established as having priority over said Consolidated Mortgage, dated May 1, 1903.

The court reserves for consideration, upon the coming in of the Special Master's report of sale, all matters relating to the adequacy of the bid and reserves the right, as a condition of confirming any sale, to impose such terms upon the purchaser as the court may see fit. The court may reject any bid and may retake and resell the property purchased if the court shall deem such bid inadequate; or upon the failure of a purchaser to comply with the terms of sale or with any order of the court relating thereto as provided in said decree; and in case of any such resale, all the sums paid by any defaulting purchaser shall be forfeited as a penalty, or such defaulting purchaser may be held liable for any deficiency remaining upon the price bid by him upon the property, after subtracting from the proceeds of the resale the expenses of such resale, and after giving credit for the amounts theretofore paid by him and the amounts realized upon such resale.

The purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall have the right to contest any claim, demand or allowance existing at the time of the sale and then undetermined, and any claim or demand which thereafter may arise or be presented which would be payable by such purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, or which would be payable out of the purchase price, and he, it or they may appeal from any decision relating to any such claim, demand or allowance.

Upon confirmation of the sale and payment in full of the purchase price, and upon compliance with all the terms of the sale, including the execution of all undertakings and agreements and the giving of any security which may be required by the court in pursuance of the terms of said decree, the Special Master will make, execute and deliver to such purchaser or purchasers, or his, its or their assigns, a proper instrument or instruments to be approved by the court and to be joined in, if requested, by the complainant and defendant in this cause, for the assignment and transfer of the property and securities so sold subject, as aforesaid, to the said bonds of the Scranton and Northeastern Railroad Company, the Central Valley Railroad Company and the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, (formerly Northern Lackawanna Railroad Company,) to the lien thereon of the said Deed of Trust, dated July 23, 1901.

The Special Master may postpone said sale by announcement of such postponement at the time and place herein appointed for such sale and may further postpone said sale from time to time and place without further notice or advertisement other than by announcement at the time and place appointed for such sale and at such postponed time may proceed with said sale as provided in said decree.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions of the sale, reference is hereby made to said decree, dated April 18, 1913, on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the Court House in the Post Office Building in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, or the same may be examined at the office of the Special Master.

Dated New York, April 30, 1913.

WILLIAM H. CRANE, Special Master.
Room 1,628, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Solicitors for Complainant, Office and Post Office Address, 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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$800,000, par value, capital stock, and all the right, title, interest, estate, claims, and demands whatever, either at law or in equity, of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company, of, in and to the same and any and every part thereof, including all sums due and to grow due thereon.

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The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who prior to said sale shall not have deposited with him or delivered to him, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid in the event of its acceptance, the sum of $50,000 in cash, or by certified check for said amount, or a National Bank or Trust Company in the City of New York, to be approved by the Special Master, or in bonds of Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company issued under and secured by the said Consolidated Mortgage, dated May 1, 1903, of the aggregate face value of principal of [illegible] made by an successful bidder will be returned to him upon the acceptance of the successful bid. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property and securities to be sold.

Upon the acceptance of any bid, the purchaser will be required forthwith to deposit with the Special Master, in addition to the amount to be deposited as aforesaid, the further sum of $50,000 in cash or by certified check to be approved by the Special Master, or in said bonds of Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company of the aggregate face value of principal of $250,000.

In lieu of the actual deposit of said bonds with the Special Master under these terms of sale, he will accept the certificate or certificates of any National Bank or Trust Company to be approved by him to the effect that such Bank or Trust Company holds such bonds in an amount to be specified in the certificate, subject to the order of said Special Master.

The complainant, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or any holder or holders of any of the bonds of the defendant, Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company, issued under and secured by said Consolidated Mortgage, dated May 1, 1903, may be a purchaser at the sale.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its conditional acceptance by the Special Master or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the court relating to the payment thereof on the completion of the purchase, then the cash or the bonds deposited by any such bidder shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and securities purchased by him shall be sold at a less price on such resale, and to such other purpose as the court may direct.

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Upon confirmation of the sale and payment in full of the purchase price, and upon compliance with all the terms of the sale, including the execution of all undertakings and agreements and the giving of any security which may be required by the court in pursuance of the terms of said decree, the Special Master will make, execute and deliver to such purchaser or purchasers, or his, its or their assigns, a proper instrument or instruments to be approved by the court and to be joined in, if requested, by the complainant and defendant in this cause, for the assignment and transfer of the property and securities so sold subject, as aforesaid, to the said bonds of the Scranton and Northeastern Railroad Company, the Central Valley Railroad Company and the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, (formerly Northern Lackawanna Railroad Company,) to the lien thereon of the said Deed of Trust, dated July 23, 1901.

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WILLIAM H. CRANE, Special Master.
Room 1,628, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Solicitors for Complainant, Office and Post Office Address, 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STEAMSHIPS. | STEAMSHIPS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
SAILS SATURDAY, MAY 17, 10 A. M.
KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE
SAILS TUESDAY, MAY 20, 10 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

Express Sailings. Twin-Screw Sailings.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....May 27 | Grosser Kurfurst.....May 23
Kronprinz Wilhelm.....June 3 | Friedrich der Grosse.....June 5
Kronprinzessin Cecilie.....June 10 | Barbarossa.....June 12

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

*Madeira, Gibraltar *Algiers, Naples, Greece — MEDITERRANEAN — Princess Irene...May 24 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria...June 7
*As indicated on sailing list.

Through rates from New York to Egypt, India, Far East and South America, via Europe. Largest, Newest and Finest Steamers in this Service.
NORWAY and POLAR REGIONS, June 16 and July 5.

In 1912 the North German Lloyd carried more passengers in all classes, First, Second and Steerage—eastbound and westbound—North Atlantic service, than any other line.

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THE KEY TO EUROPE

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MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD.
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
The Fastest Steamers in the World
Mauretania Lusitania
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, LIVERPOOL

*MAURETANIA...MAY 21, 1 A.M.
CARMANIA.....MAY 31, 10 A. M.
CARONIA.....JUNE 7, 10 A. M.
*MAURETANIA...JUNE 11, 1 A.M.
CAMPANIA.....JUNE 18, 1 A. M.
CARMANIA.....JUNE 28, 10 A. M.

*MAURETANIA...JULY 2, 1 A.M.
CAMPANIA.....JULY 9, 1 A. M.
CARONIA.....JULY 16, 10 A. M.
*MAURETANIA...JULY 23, 1 A.M.
CARMANIA.....AUG. 2, 10 A. M.
CAMPANIA.....AUG. 6, 1 A. M.
*Does not call at Queenstown, Eastbound.

MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.

IVERNIA.....MAY 24 | PANNONIA.....JUNE 24 | IVERNIA.....JULY 10
SAXONIA.....JUNE 12 | CARPATHIA.....JULY 2 | SAXONIA.....JULY 29

Round the World Trips, $495. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
Agents for Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co. in United States & Canada.
Summer Cruises, Norway, etc., 1913, June 19, July 1-July 18, Aug. 3, Sept. 5.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

STEAMBOATS. | STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., New York daily at 5:30 P. M.
Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. ORCHESTRA ON EACH.
NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 6:30 P. M.; Pier 70 N. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, N. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., ft. East 22d St., 3 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A pronounced low pressure area of triangular form covers the Central West, with its base extending northward and southward through the eastern Plateau region and its apex over the middle Mississippi Valley. On either side pressure is considerably higher, and showers and thunderstorms occurred generally throughout the northern portion of the low area and extended almost to the Canadian border. The northern disturbance of Monday has reached the lower St. Lawrence Valley, attended by light showers. Thundershowers continued in the south.

It is decidedly cooler to the northward of the low area, with temperatures from five to ten degrees below seasonal, and warmer to the southward, with temperatures from five to thirteen degrees above normal.

The western low area will move eastward, attended by showers over the northern half of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, reaching the Atlantic Coast Wednesday night or Thursday.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate south, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate south winds, becoming variable, with unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Cloudy Wednesday, Thursday showers; moderate northwest to north winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday, Thursday; probably showers, cooler in interior; moderate, variable winds.

Western New York—Showers Wednesday and Thursday; moderate to brisk north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday, showers and cooler at night or Thursday; moderate, variable winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, probably showers Thursday; moderate southwest and west winds, shifting to northwest.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
A. M.			P. M.	
8 A. M. 57	50	4 P. M. 63		61
4 A. M. 55	50	8 P. M. 59		54
8 A. M. 59	55	9 P. M. 48		61
12 M. 65	63	11 P. M. 47		58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; the average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. it was 61. Highest temperature, 65, at 2 P. M.; lowest, 50, at 5 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 5:20 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:23—730 Melrose Av.: W. Foester	Trifling
6:35—404 E. 136th St.: A. Squesilla	Trifling
8:30—102 E. 84th St.: Prof. Ramony	Not given
10:55—424 E. 70th St.: Bernstein	Not given
P. M.	
12:06—Foot of E. 107th St.: Street Cleaning Department	None
12:20—213 E. 127th St.: Mrs. Wayne	Trifling
1:40—951 Westchester Av.: not given	Trifling
3:40—520 E. 79th St.: J. Hoffman	Trifling
4:30—133 W. 17th St.: Greenburg Bros.	Trifling
6:30—72 Clinton St.: M. Weinstein	$500
9:15—44 Leonard St.: Max Schwartz	$25
10:00—134 W. 45th St.: Hotel Werner	Trifling
10:00—207 E. 116th St.: R. Gross	Trifling
11:30—202 E. 21st St.: T. Lee	Trifling
11:50—228 West 45th St.: Mary Donnelly	$20

EDUCATION NOTES.

At the Washington High School Auditorium, 114th Street, near Seventh Avenue, exercises will be held on Friday to commemorate the quarter centennial of the Harlem Evening High School for Men. A number of guests who have been connected with that institution in the past will speak among them De Witt J. Seligman, Chairman of the Evening Schools, when the school was established in 1888; Michael F. Dugan of the Harlem Evening High School Alumni, and now with the office of the Tenement and Assessments of Long Island City, and Edward W. Stitt of the original Faculty of the school, and now District Superintendent in charge of play centres.

The history of High School instruction will receive attention from William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, and Albert Shiels, District Superintendent in charge of Evening Schools. Thomas E. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, formerly an instructor in the Harlem Evening High School, will relate some of his reminiscences. Among the present District Superintendents William L. Ettinger, John Davis and Cecil Williams are all members of the original Faculty, and will address the meeting briefly.

The school orchestra will play a number of selections, and the New York University Glee Club will vary the entertainment with college songs. J. Albert Rose of the Abern Opera Company will sing.

An examination for license for promotion will be conducted by the Board of Examiners on Sept. 30. From those electing either history or mathematics, the written examination will be held at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue; for others at the Hall of the Board of Education, Fifty-third Street and Park Avenue, Manhattan. For those candidates electing drawing and constructive work, the written examination will be continued on Sept. 30. An examination in principles and methods of teaching will be held later at the call of the Board of Examiners.

Exemption from the examination in principles and methods of teaching will be accorded only to those applicants who present evidence of having completed in an approved institution satisfactory courses amounting to at least sixty hours in the science of education, such courses to be in excess of the studies required to establish eligibility for License No. 1. An oral examination (including inspection and investigation of teaching) to be conducted at the call of the Board of Examiners, will be required of all applicants for license for promotion.

To be eligible for license for promotion, applicants must be holders of License No. 1 and have had three years' successful experience in teaching. The examination will be open to those who will fulfill the conditions of eligibility prior to Nov. 5, 1913. License for promotion qualifies the holder to serve in grades 7A, 7B, and 8A in elementary schools.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Capt. E. Croft, Infantry, recruiting officer, to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, for observation and treatment.

Capt. T. H. Emerson, Corps of Engineers, to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief of Engineers for duty.

1st Lieut. R. Alexander, infantry, to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, for examination and observation.

Major Hugh Page, Medical Corps, to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, for observation and treatment.

Changes in Signal Corps: Capt. H. A. Hickman relieved at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief Signal officer for duty.

First Lieut. C. Lynn relieved from duty in office of Chief Signal officer and proceed June 1 to Seattle, Wash., and report to officer in charge of Alaska Military Telegraph and Cable System for duty.

Second Lieut. R. A. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, July 1, to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

Col. C. S. Morton, infantry, relieved from duty with organized militia of the State of Minnesota and assigned to Fifth Infantry June 27; wait orders in Boston, Mass., for convenience of Government until June 15, then join Fifth Infantry.

Col. A. Pickering assigned to Eleventh Infantry.

Co. R. C. Wm Viet, infantry, relieved from duty at Pacific Branch United States Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal., attached to Seventh Infantry.

Co. C. R. Truitt, infantry, relieved from attachment to Twenty-ninth Infantry, assigned to command Pacific Branch United States Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal.

1st Lieut. Capt. C. Sharp, Third Infantry, one month; Major C. Young, Ninth Cavalry, three months; First Lieut. L. A. Smith, Twenty-fifth Infantry, twenty days; Capt. W. N. Michel, Signal Corps, four months.

The Navy.

Commander E. H. Campbell to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. C. H. Williams to navy recruiting station, Atlanta, Ga.

Boatswain M. Higgins to naval coaling depot, San Diego, Cal.

Boatswain W. C. Milligan, detached from the Oregon; Seattle Raleigh.

Chief Machinist C. H. Hosung to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., May 22.

Marine Corps.

First Lieut. H. E. Green, detached from Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, to Marine Barracks, Honolulu.

First Lieut. R. L. Denig, detached from marine recruiting office, St. Paul, to Philippine Islands.

Second Lieut. R. S. Geiger, detached from Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to Philippine Islands.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived at Guaymas: Des Moines at New York navy yard; Reid at Savannah; Petrel at Pensacola; Rhode Island at Rockland, Me.; Mars at Lambert Point, Norfolk; Nashville at Guantanamo; Glacier at Acapulco; Labrador at Philadelphia; Tonopah, C-3, C-3, C-4, and C-5 at Norfolk navy yard; Brutus at Algiers.

Sailed—Paulding from New York navy yard for Newport; MacDonough from Charleston for Boston; Maryland from Mare Island, Cal., for San Pedro; Tennessee from Algiers for Hampton Roads.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

CIRCULAR 18.

Medals for valor will be awarded to members of the Police Department by Mayor Gaynor at City Hall at 11 A. M. May 16 as follows:

Department Medals—Policeman Walter J. Thornton, Shield 7,450, 5th Precinct; William F. McMillen, Shield 6,616, 145th; Thomas J. Lawlor, Shield 2,042, 26th; John T. Sheehan, Shield 6,350, 15th.

Honorable Mention—Patrolmen Walter J. Thompson's Medals—Patrolmen Walter J. Thompson, W. McMillen, T. J. Lawlor, J. T. Sheehan.

Acting Detective Sergeant (second grade) Edward M. Shelvey, Detective Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 104.

Transfers: Patrolmen to take effect 4:30 P. M. May 16): J. E. Sullivan, 5th to C. O. Squad; A. C. Johnson, 26th to C. O. Squad; G. F. Armitage, 26th to C. O. Squad; G. T. Keating, 202d to 28th; W. Bleier, Traffic C to 83d; (to take effect 9:30 A. M. May 13.) W. S. Wittenberg, from C. O. Squad to 40th; (to take effect at noon May 15) W. J. McCarthy, C. O. Squad to 150th; mutual, to take effect 9 A. M. May 15): A. Spies, Jr., 22d to 83d; J. F. Smith, 23d to 28th.

Assignments—Patrolman G. C. Armin, 202d, doorman, from 8 A. M. May 13, 4 Tenement; Lieut. Willet F. Barnes, 83d, to command 35th from noon May 13, during absence of Captain Seery; to 5th, to C. O. Squad; 4 days, from 9 A. M. May 13; Patrolmen J. F. Leonard, 14th, and Thomas L. McCullough, 83d, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from noon, May 15; W. J. Doyle, 21st, to Detective Division, 5 days, from 1 P. M. May 13; C. F. Vosburgh, 42d, to C. O. Squad, 10 days from 6 P. M. May 13; M. C. Dry, 10 days from 6 P. M. May 13; C. O. Squad, and R. H. Miller, B. C. Webb, C. O. Squad, and R. H. Miller, B. C. Webb, to C. O. Squad, and Excise Department, 2 days from 9 A. M. May 15.

To Bureau of Repairs and Supplies from precincts indicated; 10 days from 8 A. M., May 20: 1st Squad to 4th, W. J. Herting, 14; T. A. McKeever, 20; J. F. McDonald, 26; A. J. Strob, 28; J. F. Sullivan, 89; F. L. Hogan, 40; W. C. Andrews, 42; F. H. Leppert, 66; C. J. Halleran, 152; E. S. McGrover, 155.

To C. O. Squad from precincts indicated; 8 days from 8 A. M. May 18: J. J. Marr, 30; J. Cassy, 34; M. McConnell, 165; H. J. Donnelly, 145; W. J. Powers, 166; F. Morton, 182; F. J. Bourque, 154; W. Kettersman, 163; J. J. O'Sullivan, 165; G. C. Bancker, 874. Discontinued. Patrolmen G. J. Hasemasker and J. Gavin, 123d, as patrol wagon drivers from 10:45 A. M. May 13.

Leaves of Absence, (Without Pay.)—Patrolmen W. F. Bracken, 105th, one day, from 8 A. M. May 14; T. Powers, 166; F. Morton, 182; F. J. Bourque, 154; W. Kettersman, 163; J. J. O'Sullivan, 165; G. C. Bancker, 874. Discontinued. Patrolmen G. J. Hasemasker and J. Gavin, 123d, as patrol wagon drivers from 10:45 A. M. May 13.

Leaves of Absence, (Without Pay.)—Patrolmen M

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE

By instructions from MICHAEL J. RYAN, Esq., Referee,

TUESDAY, MAY 20

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

N. E. cor. Grand & Greene Sts.

(Known as 90-92-94 Grand Street.)

A 5-story and cellar brick and stone loft and salesroom building, on a plot 101x75.

42 to 50 Greene St.

(Adjoining the above parcel.)

(To be sold as one parcel.)

Two 5-story and cellar brick and stone loft and salesroom buildings on a plot 110x100.

JESSE GRANT ROE, Esq., Atty for Plff., 128 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HULETT & NORRIS, Attys. for Def'ts., 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Further particulars from Attorneys, or

Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Will Sell by Public Auction

165 East 96th St.,

between Lexington and 3d Avs.,

Thursday, May 15, 1913,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14-16 VESEY ST.

165 East 96th St., is a five story brick and stone Tenement, containing two stores and two apartments of three rooms on the first floor, two apartments of four rooms and two apartments of three rooms on each of the other floors.

Subway Station, Lexington Av. & 96th St.

1st Mortgage $17,000, 5%, due 1918.
2nd Mortgage $2,400, 6%, due 1917.

Map and further information can be had from Messrs. May & Jacobson, Attorneys for Executors, 13 Park Row, N. Y. City, or SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,

Will sell at Auction

TO-DAY, MAY 14,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York.

23 Acres at Albertson, L. I.

About 300 feet from L. I. Railroad Station, on East Side Willis Av. and North Side Little Neck Road.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT.

65% on mortgage for 2 years at 5½%.

Wednesday, May 21st, 1913,

316 West 37th Street,

Near 8th Avenue,

the four story and basement brick tenement with two stores, two families on a floor, 4 rooms and bath to each family; also of lot 20x98.9.

Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 B'way, N. Y.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auc'r.

Office, 140 Broadway (Singer Building), N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

To Close the Estate of CHRISTIAN F. GENNERICH, Deceased.

The Very Desirable Property Located at Spuyten Duyvil,

With frontages on Independence Av. and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, on a plot of ground comprising about

27 Lots, 25x100 Each,

Consisting of a Three-story Frame Dwelling and Two-story Frame Barn, to be Sold at Public Auction on

Wed., May 14, at 12 Noon,

at the R. E. Salesroom, 14 Vesey St. For maps, &c., apply to Messrs. Rabe & Keller, Attorneys, 258 Broadway, or Auctioneer.

Great Auction Sale

Friday, DECORATION DAY, May 30

353 Choice JAMAICA LOTS

18 Minutes from Herald Square or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Send for Maps. Easy Terms. Great Opportunity.

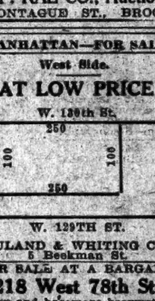
WM. P. RAE CO., Auctioneers, 180 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

West Side.

AT LOW PRICE

W. 139th St.



W. 129TH ST.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

218 West 78th St.

Four story and basement brownstone dwelling; attractive interior arrangement; exceptionally convenient to Subway and street cars; price $22,000; mortgage to suit; caretaker on premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 165 West 72d St. Tel.. 3300—Col.

East Side.

SACRIFICE

326 East 39th St.

5 STORY DOUBLE TENEMENT, WITH STORES, SIZE 25X100.

Price $15,500. FREE AND CLEAR.

JOSEPH T. MULLIGAN, 135 BROADWAY.

Below 14th St.

MUST SELL AT ONCE.

FRONT STREET,

NEAR WALL STREET.

Five-story business building, size 24x75, in perfect condition; rented to one tenant, $2,450 for 5 years; tenant makes all repairs. Price $28,500. Taxes paid until Nov., 1912.

Rent	$2,450
Expenses	$400.00
Mtg. $20,000, @ 5%, 5 Yrs...	1,000.00
Insurance	100.00
	1,500
Net income	$950

Pays 15% on investment of $6,500.

HERBERT H. HERRMAN CO.,

Phone 290 John. 76 William St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1 CENT

will help buy an Artistic New Brick House in Brooklyn; seven rooms, every modern convenience desired by the housewife, all ready to move into; electricity, parquet floors; sewers, paved streets, shade trees, large front and back yards; 20 minutes from Park Row, 7 minutes to beach; 5c. fare, and right along the line of the new BROOKLYN SUBWAY.

Prices, $4,500 and $5,500; $100 cash, and small monthly payments.

A few for rent at $30.

Send the postal to-day and let me tell you all about it with descriptive booklet and photographs. Owner, 30 A Liberty St., New York. Phone 5528 Cortlandt.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New 2 FAMILY BRICK

CORNER 80 x 100 ft. Subway Station, Bronx Park. 20 minutes to station; 11 rooms, baths, steam heat; 32x100; also same house next to corner. Owner forced to sell; will sell at bargain. Easy terms. ULLMAN, 2321 White Plains Road, Bronx.

COUNTRY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY PROPERTY Rent or Sale.

Long Island, Westchester, Connecticut, &c. Lists of everything worthy of note.

S. Osgood & Co.

Tel. Bryant 5010. 542 5th Av., cor. 45th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Lure of a Seashore Cottage

Calls you to NEPONSIT Long Island

Where the Summers Are Five Septembers Long

Let our illustrated booklet show you the beautiful seashore cottages for sale—overlooking the private Ocean Beach—at cool, breeze-swept Neponsit.

trains—or you can go by the new passenger boat, which runs from the Battery to the $30,000 Neponsit Club in one and one-quarter hours.

Floor plans of these cottages and bungalows—costing from $6,700 and up—terms to suit, will be sent you on request. Neponsit is a highly restricted "Quality" place right within the city limits of Greater New York—only 12 miles out—40 minutes by swift electric

Just think of the luxury of an hour's trip home on a fast going boat—with the salt sea air blowing in your face—and landing you cool and invigorated within a block of your cottage at Neponsit

Write or 'phone to-day and let us send you our Booklet of Views—without the slightest obligation on your part.

100 of these trains run daily between N. Y. or Brooklyn and Neponsit in 40 minutes.

Neponsit Realty Company

No. 1 West 34th St., Room 301

Office Adjoining Station at Rockaway Park

Phone Greeley 2741.

Brooklyn Office, Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

This boat makes quick 1¼ hour trips between the Battery and the Neponsit Club House landing.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SEND FOR A BOOKMAP OF THE

Long Island City

Absolute Auction Sale

On the premises at 1:30 P. M. **Saturday, May 24** rain or shine, in mammoth tent.

450 DUAL SUBWAY STATION LOTS

On Thompson Av., new 200 ft. Queens Boulevard & Greenpoint Av.

DUAL SUBWAY STATION ON PROPERTY

Actual construction work began on Thompson Av. last week.

THOMPSON AV. TROLLEY Passes Property (5 CENT FARE).

TROLLEY DIRECT to Long Island City runs on 42d St.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS Sewers, Concrete Sidewalks, Curbs, Gutters, Macadamized Sts., &c., for which there will be no assessments

FREE TITLE POLICIES. 70% ON MORTGAGE AT 5%.

Call or write for bookmaps and further particulars.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Real Estate Auctioneer

156 Broadway Telephone, Cortlandt—1547 New York

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Artistic New Houses

$5,500 up, on convenient terms.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding KEW Station

15 MINUTES from Pennsylvania Terminal

VILLA PLOTS at moderate prices.

Full details on application to KEW GARDENS Corporation, John J. Britton, Manager of Sales. Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

Representative at Kew office every day.

The following trains are suggested for inspecting Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d st. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:07, 10:06, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, (1:06 Sat. only,) 2:06, 3:01, 3:38, 4:09, 4:39, 4:58, 5:10 P. M. Sundays—8:25, 9:37, 11:20, 11:36 A. M.; 2:06, 3:04, 3:36, 4:17 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

A real estate expert of Rockaway Beach property offers the following bargains to quick purchaser:

AT BELLE HARBOR

16-room boarding house, $10,000.00 season. Rent $1,200, furnished; 2 two-lot plots, 40x100; for private residences at $700 per lot. Three-lot plot, 60x100, near ocean, for private residence, at $925 per lot.

AT EDGEMERE

2-lot plot, 40x115, for private residence, at $700 per lot. 3-lot plot, 60x100, for boarding house, at $750 per lot. Address R. L. C., Room 48, 156 Broadway, New York.

$100 DOWN—$18 PER MONTH.

At Jamaica and Floral Park; houses 7 rooms and bath; just completed; modern improvements; near station and trolley; select neighborhood; 20 and 30 minutes from Brooklyn or Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.; free tickets. House Dept. 248 W. 34th St. Phone, 1760 Greeley.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOME

10 rooms, bath, garage; all the very latest improvements; fine lawn; plot 100x100; heating and bathing nearby; 20 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 at once; balance very easy terms. Address OPPORTUNITY, Box 262 Times Downtown.

JAMAICA AND VICINITY

Real Estate.

For sale, rent and exchange.

H. B. PEARSALL, JR.,

376 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

JAMAICA—NEAR STATION.

Several lots from $400 each; cottages overlooking water; some with shore and dock privileges from $2,500; $500 cash; balance mortgage or installments; biggest bargains on the market. W. W., 79 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

English Manor House

Private Property

Price $8,000. Easy Terms.

With small estate on South Shore of Long Island, commuting distance from Manhattan. House is almost new, has four living rooms, large bath, five bedrooms, parquet floors, electric lights, running water, gas; brick and half timber construction, large verandas; land covered with fine old trees; fine bathing beach, boat anchorage; express station 10 minutes' walk distant. Address Owner, Hotel Albert, 11th St. and University Pl., N. Y. City., Box 381, or Tel. 1350 Murray Hill.

The Dream of Every Man

is to own his own home.

WHY not own yours at

WESTBURY

"The Garden Spot of Nassau County."

Only 5 miles from New York City line.

There you will appreciate the beauties of forest and hillside, in suburban surroundings; for WESTBURY, with all the attractions of nature, is a finished residential colony, with city improvements and conveniences. ONLY 37 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION.

BUILDING LOTS, $200

$5.00 Down $5.00 Monthly

TITLES GUARANTEED FREE.

Send for Booklet and Free Railroad Tickets.

WM. L. SLANDORFF,

150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ACKERSON HOUSES and Bungalow Plots

AT BEAUTIFUL

Brightwaters

BAYSHORE, L. I.

Solve the Suburban Problem.

Pictorial Album No. 3 upon request.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.

New York Offices: 1 West 34th St.

IDEAL homestead for couple to retire, or pensioner, or chicken raiser; house, 20 lots for cultivation; in town 1½ hours out; best health resort known. $1375, on easy terms. A. Christiansen, St. James, L. I.

AT GREAT NECK.

BEAUTIFUL WATERFRONT plot; fine old trees; choicest section of Great Neck; three acres. Best plot of land for price in Great Neck. Great chance for person wanting real waterfront. A 29 Times.

LIKE ON AN OCEAN LINER

LIFE IN A BUNGALOW AT

SALTAIRE

ON FIRE ISLAND BEACH

with all the benefits of an ocean trip, combined with the pleasures and sports of a next-to-nature summer resort and positive freedom from hay fever.

Atlantic Ocean on one side, Great South Bay on the other

BUNGALOWS, with large plots, **$1,800 UP**

PAID FOR ON EASY TERMS.

If you do not delay yours can be ready by July 1st.

There will be over 100 bungalows occupied by their owners this summer.

Saltaire is within commuting distance of the city; has exceptionally fine train service, a casino, miles of boardwalks, gas, water, finest bathing, fishing, bathing (both surf and still water), and innumerable other attractions, which are set forth in our illustrated booklet. Send for a copy.

Fire Island Beach Dev. Co.,

1888 Broadway, New York. Telephone Greeley 1697.

A BARGAIN HOME.

$40 per month and small deposit buys beautiful suburban home, value $7,500; sell for $6,500, or rent. Large living room, tapestry brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, asphalt street, gas, electricity, tennis courts; refined surroundings; 30 minutes to Manhattan. Owner, Room 807, 1 West 34th St., Tel. Greeley 6540.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

In the Mountains of N. J.

$10,000 TERMS

Large Plot *Garage*

Twelve rooms, 3 baths, open fireplaces. Hardwood trim. Parquet floors.

STEAM HEAT AND ALL CONVENIENCES, IN RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL PARK. ONLY 55 MINUTES FOR N. Y. CITY.

Owner, P. O. Box 372, N.Y.C.

A little cash and the rent money does it; 30 minutes out; Lackawanna road; city improvements; high, dry, pure air; stores, schools, churches, trolley. Write or call for inspection permit.

STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS, 99 Nassau St.

A GENUINE SNAP.

Formerly $16,000; Now $9,500

WEST END, Long Branch; fine corner property on prominent street; over one acre; house 10 rooms and 3 baths; large steel garage; has been held at $16,000 and rented for $1,000; carries mortgage of $8,000; must be sold immediately; $3,000 will buy it. H. A. ROUNDS, 115 Broadway, New York.

CRANFORD, N. J.

LINCOLN PARK, the new section of the best residential town of New Jersey, offers opportunity for first-class investment or home builder. Property is situated 5 minutes' walk from station and has all improvements. Will sell lots on easy terms or build house to suit. Call or write for booklet.

S. R. DROESCHER, Cranford, N. J.

MONMOUTH BEACH.

Rumson Road—Seabright.

Furnished house for rent. Estates for sale

D. B. KEELER, JR.

10 Wall St., New York.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Non-Resident Property Owners in the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens are invited to join

The Third Ward Rapid Transit League

which is being organized for the purpose of securing rapid transit.

The Third Ward, which includes Flushing, Bayside, Douglaston, College Point and Whitestone, has been **entirely ignored** in laying out the dual subway system, with the result that this section is put to a great disadvantage in comparison with the other sections of Greater New York and **more than 20,000 non-resident property owners** who have bought unimproved property are unable to improve and use the same on account of the high cost of transportation, which now is 37 to 41 cents per day on the Long Island Railroad.

Millions upon millions have been poured into the Bronx and Brooklyn for rapid transit and only a comparatively small amount has been allotted to Queens, although **its assessed valuation has been increased $36,000,000 more than the Bronx within the last six years.**

Every property owner, no matter where he lives, is entitled to membership in the League. We expect the League will have 10,000 members within sixty days, from which a **Committee of One Thousand** will be selected, each of whom shall pledge himself to work to have the Third Ward included in the dual subway system at the earliest possible moment.

Send your name and address to the **Third Ward Rapid Transit League,** Flushing, L. I., and we will send you a complete analysis showing where over Three Hundred Million Dollars is to be expended for rapid transit.

Do not fail to be at the Board of Estimate meeting at 10:30 Thursday morning, when the Flushing-Bayside route will come up for final action.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

The Country Calls You

Not to arms, but to take care of yourself, rest, relax, and enjoy life. You can do this at beautiful

Philipse Manor

ON-THE-HUDSON

Magnificent Panorama of the Tappan Zee—ONE MILE OF WATERFRONT at the historic Sleepy Hollow—close to your office in the city.

comfortable, picturesque home may now be secured at LOW PRICE and on PLEASING TERMS.

Booklet on Request.

BRAMWELL DAVIS, Sales Manager, 331 Madison Avenue, New York. Telephone, 5582 Murray Hill.

WINTER COUNTRY HOME

50 minutes from Grand Central Station; 11th trains daily, at frequent intervals. House of stucco, 11 rooms, 3 baths. Plot large and well shaded; city water, gas, sewerage, electric light. Close to, with unobstructed view of, Sound, and right of way to water. Bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, and yachting; shops, stores, churches, public and private schools, amusements. All city conveniences. 5 minutes to station. Price, $11,500; $2,000 cash.

BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD

595 Fifth Ave., at 42nd St., New York. Telephone 710—Murray Hill.

QUAKER RIDGE

Before purchasing a home visit Quaker Ridge. Take N. Y., Westchester & Boston Ry. Station and office on property.

Send for Booklet "Y."

Joseph P. Day, Selling Agent, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A house built on low ground is dear at any price. Our houses are all built on high ground, absolutely free from malaria, mosquitos or swamps. We are selling houses and lots at exceptionally low prices in the beautiful village of Elmsford—the fastest growing place in Westchester County; easy commuting distance; three railroads and trolley. Terms to suit your convenience. Write or 'phone for further particulars.

KNOLLWOOD PARK COMPANY, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 942 White Plains, or 12 E. 42d St. N. Y. Tel. 2875 Murray Hill.

WILL SACRIFICE

three plots 75 feet frontage each. Plots are on high ground overlooking Hudson River and all improvements are in streets, including sewers. Thirty-five minutes from Grand Central Station. Write for particulars, Owner, L 139 Times.

BRONXVILLE, LAWRENCE PARK, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS and other desirable sections of WESTCHESTER COUNTY for sale or rent.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., N. Y., and Bronxville.

Mount Vernon.

Mt. Vernon Plot.

Near Siwanoy Country Club, Chester Hill. 15 minutes to station. 100x118 feet. Street macadamized, all improvements. Cost owner $6,500. Extenuating circumstance will sell for $4,750. This is one of the biggest bargains we have offered in years.

COOLEY REALTY CO.,

89 Prospect Av., Tel. 2400, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

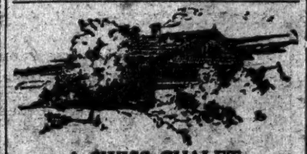
Artistic Bungalow New Rochelle

One of the most attractive places to live in the vicinity; excellent finish inside and out; large open fireplace, gas, electricity, hot-water heat; beautiful grounds.

FOR SALE AT $9,700.

C. B. ALLEN, 232 Huguenot St., Tel. 746, New Rochelle, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.



A SWISS CHALET

The House Economic

designed to fit your individual needs and condition, is the ideal solution for your Suburban Home. Ask for Folder O.

THE SWISS CHALET SPECIALISTS, INC., Architects.

200 5th Ave., New York City.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Wanted—40s, near 5th Ave.

Old dwelling, suitable for business, in exchange for modern residence, neighborhood 76th St. and 5th Av. Opportunity for owner of downtown dwelling, crowded out by encroachment of traffic, to get immediate possession of attractive home. In best residence neighborhood.

M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

95 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 1894 Cort.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT $30.00 & $35.00 in Brooklyn.

Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath, parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated; electric lights, water, sewer, and gas; located in Park section of Brooklyn, on lines of elevated and new subway; 8 minutes to ocean; 5c. fare to New York or ocean. Send for booklets and photos. Special Manager 66-A, Liberty St., N. Y. 'Phone 5528 Cortlandt.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

In the Green hills of Vermont.

A city house in a charming country town.

Pure air, pure water and health. Delightfully cool in summer and glorious for winter sports.

This most beautiful summer residence or all the year home in Brattleboro, Vt., is for sale.

Nearly an acre of land. House has 18 rooms, hot air and hot water heat, electric light, gas, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, bathrooms, kitchen garden, stable and garage. A large greenhouse filled with rare and beautiful flowers and trees. Peaches, Pears, Nectarines and Figs will fruit in early June. The price is low. The terms are easy. F. C. Brinkerhoff, 307 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

SUMMER RENTS.

Shore Cottages & Country Homes $150 to $3,000 for the Season

LAWRENCE AGENCY South Norwalk, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

New Elevator Apartments,

122d St. & St. Nicholas Av.

2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms.

Large rooms; extraordinary closet space.

Kitchens and Kitchenettes.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

353 West 117th St.

5 rooms, $32.00 to $37.50.

Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

FLOODED WITH SUNSHINE, DOUBLE CORNER.

355 West 145th St.

Corner St. Nicholas Av.

Eight rooms and bath, $65. Owner's management.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

234 W. 21st St.

HUNTINGTON.

All improvements; elevator service; Apartments 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $540-$720.

Apply on premises, or CUSHMAN, 240 W. 23d St.

75 WEST 92D ST.

Attractive 8-room, 2d floor apartment; immediate possession; rent $65; liberal terms for Summer; must be private family; all improvements; parquet floors; convenient "L" and Subway. Apply on premises or J. ALLEN KEMPE.

Tel. 3610 Riverside. S. W. Cor. 87th Street and Broadway.

JUST COMPLETED

36 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH,

overlooking finest section of Central Park

2-3-5 rooms; bath **$1,200** up

with every chamber.

Concessions for immediate occupancy. Apply agent on premises of any broker.

83D ST., 71 WEST.

Seven large, light rooms, bath; suitable for doctor, dentist; rent reasonable. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

BROOKLYN.

Select Elevator Apartments.

Largest Rooms in Flatbush

OCEAN AVE.

Corner Woodruff Ave.

overlooking Prospect Park.

22 minutes from New York.

"L" station on corner.

Telephone in every apartment; hall boys in attendance day and night.

4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms

RENTS $40 TO $105

WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,

Cor. Flatbush Av. and Winthrop St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

BEST IN BROOKLYN.

$22 Reduced from $25; hot water supply; steam heat; 6 rooms; tiled bath; new; fine light and ventilation. E. R. ROKEY, 2,325 Bedford Ave., near Albemarle Road; best transit; open every day; Summer concessions.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BRONX.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

2-4-5 ROOMS, TELEPHONE SERVICE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, VACUUM CLEANERS, SHOWER BATHS, ELECTRIC FIREPLACE.

Grand Concourse & 179th

HIGH ELEVATION; SELECT TENANTS ONLY.

JUST COMPLETED.

BAINBRIDGE & BEDFORD COURT

4, 5, 6 Rooms Choice Apartments. up to date in every particular; best location in Bedford Park Section, Bronx.

$27 $34 $38

W. L. Varian, 2,777 Webster Ave., opp. Bronx Park L. Sta.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Complainant, against IMPROVED PROPERTY HOLDING COMPANY OF NEW YORK et al., defendants.—In equity.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of foreclosure, dated March 24th, 1913, made and entered in the above cause by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 27th day of March, 1913, I, Payson Merrill, Special Master duly appointed by said court to make this sale, will sell on the 28th day of May, 1913, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at public auction, as directed by said court, the following described property, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway and the southerly side of Walker Street; and running thence southerly along said westerly side of Broadway fifty feet ten and one-quarter inches, (50 feet 10¼ inches,) more or less, to the northerly wall of the building known as No. 388 Broadway; thence running westerly and parallel or nearly so with Walker Street and along the said northerly wall of said premises known as No. 388 Broadway, one hundred feet three and one-half inches, (100 feet 3½ inches,) more or less, to the corner of a wall; thence again southerly and parallel or nearly so with Broadway, and along the rear walls of the premises known as Nos. 391 and 393 Broadway, fifty feet and eleven inches, (50 feet 11 inches,) more or less, to the centre of a stone wall; thence again westerly and parallel or nearly so with Walker Street and through the centre of said stone wall in the rear of premises known as No. 61 Walker Street, twenty-four feet three and one-quarter inches, (24 feet 3¼ inches,) more or less, to the easterly wall of the premises known as No. 59 Walker Street; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Broadway and along the easterly wall of premises known as No. 59 Walker Street, one hundred feet and eight inches, (100 feet 8 inches,) more or less, to the southerly side of Walker Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Walker Street one hundred twenty-seven feet seven and three-quarter inches, (127 feet 7¾ inches,) more or less, to the point or place of beginning. It being therein declared to be the intent of the said mortgagors to convey thereby the premises known as Nos. 395, 397, and 399 Broadway, and Nos. 61, 63, 65, and 67 Walker Street, as the same were then in possession.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one, except the complainant, who shall not first deposit with the Special Master the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) either in cash or in check certified by a National or State Bank, or a Trust Company, situated in the City of New York. The cash or checks so deposited, except those deposited by any bidder whose bid shall be provisionally accepted, will be returned by the Special Master at the conclusion of the sale to the bidder or bidders from whom they were received. The cash or checks so deposited by any bidder whose bid shall be provisionally accepted will be returned by the Special Master to the bidder or bidders from whom they were received if such provisional acceptance shall not thereafter be confirmed by the court. The cash or checks deposited by any successful bidder in order to qualify him to bid will be forfeited and applied to the expenses of the sale and of the receivership in the event that said bidder shall not make good his bid. In the event that any successful bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon confirmation to him of such sale, a resale of the premises within thirty days after the confirmation of said sale the remainder of the purchase price.

The court reserves the right to reject any bid and to resell the property upon the failure of any purchaser to comply with the terms of the sale or with any order of the court in connection with the sale within thirty days after service upon the purchaser of a certified copy of such order.

The property will be sold subject to all taxes, assessments and water rates, and existing leases.

For a more particular description of the property to be sold and the terms and conditions of the sale, reference is hereby made to the decree of foreclosure, dated March 24th, 1913, entered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the above entitled cause on March 27th, 1913. Copies of said decree may be had at the offices of Messrs. Alexander & Green, solicitors for complainant, 165 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

PAYSON MERRILL, Special Master.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

Pursuant to an order of HON. WILLIAM A. SAWYER, Surrogate of Westchester County, New York, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County, New York, for letters of administration upon the Estate of HENRY C. RUNYON, late of the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN according to law to all persons having claims against said HAZELLE M. RUNYON, late of the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Surrogate of the said County of Westchester, at the Court House in the Village of White Plains, in said County, on or before the 26th day of May, 1913.

CHARLES RUNYON, JR., Petitioner.

PETTIT, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Judson Bowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. PETTIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 55 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1913. STEPHEN C. LOCKWOOD, Executor. CRANE & LOCKWOOD, Attorneys for Executor, 55 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Real Estate

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Modern two-family house, 15 rooms; room for garage; two blocks from new subway; bargain. 1,750 Walton Av. Tremont 2071.

A well-located plot, Westchester Av., Sixth Av. Nally, 710 Columbus Av.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

At Flushing.—11-room house; finest residence section; corner plot, 50 ft. front; sewer, gas, electric light; all conveniences; four minutes trolley, forty minutes New York; 5c. fare; beautiful shade; owner needs cash; must sell; $6,000, part cash; photos. Holmes, World Building.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Gentleman's home of three acres in beautiful country park; lots of trees, grass and cherries; within 30 minutes of 42d St., three minutes from depot; house beautifully furnished and every room prepared and painted; five master's, four servants' bedrooms, three baths; plenty of purest water; flowers, splendid garden; garage and stable; $300 a month; June 1 to Oct. 1. Thornton Woodbury, Pelham Manor, 'Tel. 1326 Pelham and 450 Rector.

Riverdale mansion for rent or sale; Welde Hutchins historical colonial stone mansion; 16 large rooms; wide, imposing entrance hall, 2 acres of land, garage and stable; superb view of surrounding country; five minutes from 242d St. Broadway Subway Station; suitable for residence, private school, institution, or sanitarium; rent, $1,200. Apply own broker or THOMAS HEALY, 65th St. and Columbus Av.

Colonial house, 21 rooms, 12 bedrooms, six large baths; exclusive location; only 100 feet from Sound; one mile from Stamford Station; beautiful grounds, 300 by 200 feet; rare old trees; right to water and use of private dock; near golf and yacht club; all municipal improvements installed; price $40,000. Plan seen at 505 Fifth Av. Apply Robert T. Badgley.

Beautiful houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished, in Lawrence Park and in and about Bronxville. RENTALS ranging from $25 a month to $300 a month. GRAMATAN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Gramatan Bank Bldg., Bronxville, N. Y.

Choice lots, 3 minutes from new station, in heart of Briarcliff district; price right; location unexcelled. Apply Angell & Co., 507 5th Av., N. Y. City, or W. H. Oliver, 156 Main St., Ossining, N. Y.

Country home at Bedford Hills, N. Y.; 6 acres; high elevation; residence 10 rooms, all improvements; stable or garage; for sale and for rent furnished or unfurnished. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1310.

Underhill Park, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Large corner property, seven rooms and bath, open heat, gas; being painted, neatly decorated; lease $23 monthly; will sell. Write M. Arrington, Room 1,259, 200 5th Av.

White Plains.—Sixteen rooms, 4 baths; 5 acres; handsome shade; high ground; stable; private, furnished or unfurnished. Angell, 507 5th Av.

Hudson Heights.—Six-room house; decorated; improvements; $4,600; $1,000 cash, rest mortgage. Box 536, Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Exclusive Bedford bungalow; sleeping porch, fireplaces; moderate; going abroad. Hawthorne, 6004 River.

Devine, Hastings-on-Hudson—Property for sale and rent. River View Manor, Hastings vicinity.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Widow must sacrifice two nice 7-room cottages; ideal location; large river; completely furnished; $900 each; act quick; romantically located mountain cottage; modern appointments, 3 verandas, 300 chickens; price $1,800; 90 miles; 12 furnished cottages to let. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

45TH ST., 20 WEST.—Private Family Only—Four-story-and-basement house, 13 rooms, 4 baths; three-story extension; electric light; hardwood floors; immediate possession. Caretaker or Charles C. Bull, 27 William St. Phone 587 Broad.

Staten Island.

House, with 13 rooms; all improvements; beautiful, large grounds; within three minutes of trolley or surface car; $90 per month. M. Burry, Maple Av., Rosebank, S. I.

Bronx.

Forest Av., 1,063, Near 163d St.—Ten-room house, with garage and garden; all improvements.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

WOODMERE, L. I.

For Sale—One of the large, attractive places, about 7½ acres in beautiful grounds, with trees, flowers, and vegetable gardens; small spring lake; Dutch Colonial house, with picturesque stone chimneys, designed by Charles Barton Keene of Philadelphia, which has been reproduced in architectural papers and Country Life on account of its extreme beauty; it contains 7 master's, ample servants' bedrooms, 4 tiled bathrooms, electric light, and all modern improvements, stable and garage; price and full particulars from JOHN F. SCOTT.

Tel. Greeley 2711. 47 West 34th St.

At Patchogue, Long Island, a very desirable country home; house 12 rooms; all modern improvements; grounds 150 feet by 304 feet; numerous outbuildings; fruit and ornamental trees; hedge fences; gravelled walks, &c.; all in perfect condition; price $12,000. Owner, H. Clay Glover, 115 West 31st St., or John A. Potter, Patchogue.

Will sell or rent, furnished or unfurnished, my new seven-room house; every improvement; newly decorated; 32 minutes out; close to station; excellent neighborhood; just cut-side city limits. Address A 85 Times.

BELLE TERRE, LONG ISLAND.

Plot of about 1½ acres, near clubhouse; fine location; will sell very cheap.

C. A. MEIER, Room 1,404, 128 Broadway, New York City.

Artistic bungalow, 7 rooms, bath, open fireplace; water view; everything up to date; $4,900; $250 cash, $30 monthly. Builder, 59 Willoughby St., Brooklyn. 4222 Main.

For Sale.—Glen Cove, Long Island; 50 minutes from Pennsylvania Railroad station; modern house 9 rooms and bath; hardwood floors; roomy grounds. Box 517 Glen Cove.

Port Washington.—New year-round bungalow; stucco, tile roof; 8 rooms; bargain, $5,250; easy terms; plan, photo. Friend, 47 W. 34th St.

Oyster Bay property a specialty. Send for list. A. C. Foss, 341 Madison Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

5 ACRES near Pompton Plains; wonderful country home site; high view of 100 square miles of valley, stream and mountains; small lake, dam, and two springs of finest water on place; 40 big oak trees nearly 100 years old; bargain. Andrew Hoerter, owner, Glen Ridge, N. J. Phone 2077, Glen Ridge.

Beautiful 8-room house in delightful suburb in hills Northern Jersey, close to city; excellent train service; 3 minutes from station; parquet floors, tiled bath with shower, white enamel bedrooms, open fireplace,

Real Estate

New England—For Sale or to Let.

BEAUTIFUL NORWALK, CONN.

The Homestead, handsome residential section; 15 rooms; high ceilings, polished hard wood trim, massive doors, large bedrooms, two toilets, bath; log floor; one large room with lights on three sides and above, suitable for artist; artists' colony zone; three minutes to business centre, 10 minutes to depot; 30 New York trains daily each way; one hour; cost house cost $22,500, will sell for $8,650; only $2,650 cash required. Address GEORGE H. EVINGTON, 1 Liberty St., New York.

Summer and Winter house, eleven rooms, three baths, steam heat, hardwood floors; choice location with view of Long Island Sound; rights to water and to private dock for bathing, yachting; near schools, churches; 1 mile Stamford depot; 50 minutes from Grand Central; large plot; beautiful shade trees. F. E. Jones, 500 Fifth Av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Desirable shore cottages; Summer rents; village homes; farms in gentlemen's country places in one of nature's most favored localities. Address Southport Realty Co., Southport, Conn.

Farms.

Farm of 130 acres, Dutchess County; good land; house and barns in good condition; 1½ miles from railroad station; 96 miles from New York City; will sell for $8,500; or exchange C. A. Mead, Room 1,404, 128 Broadway, New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Seven-story loft building, fully leased at $11,500; will exchange equity for ripe Manhattan or Bronx lots. Lackman, 453 East 161st St., Bronx.

Mortgage Loans.

Wanted—$20,000 on first mortgage, Long Island business property, fully rented, worth $80,000. For particulars apply Room 409, 79 William St., New York City.

WM. WINANS MOORE & COMPANY
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 153.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Large basement, 28x100 feet, high and dry, suitable for builder, painter, beer bottler, &c.; rent $25. Nassau Wine Co., 1,336-34 Av., (76th St.)

Large basement, 26x100 feet, high and dry, suitable for builder, painter, beer bottler, &c.; rent $25. Nassau Wine Co., 1,336-34 Av., (76th St.)

541 West 52d St.—Whole building, $1,800 Year; 8,000 square feet; suitable garage, manufacturing, &c. Morgan, 104 West 42d.

To Sublet.—One-half of well-furnished office in a modern new office building; 59th St. and Broadway. Address Box L 130 Times.

Desk room in suite in Woolworth Bldg. to rent with or without stenographic privileges; references. L 134 Times.

Party leasing two offices 5th Av. side Flatiron Building, wishes sublet one; extremely low rental. Room 601.

Broadway and 103d St. (216.)—Beautiful apartment corner, seven rooms; one flight up; will alter for business.

$18 Up Month; 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

Rare opportunity for right party secure desk space; excellent service. Meacham & Co., 149 Broadway.

Large, small, light offices; low rent. Suite 901, World's Tower Building, 110 West 40th.

Columbus Av., 710, (56th St.)—Greater part large store; cheap rent. Premises.

Broadway and 103d St.—Small store; corner building.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
109 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette; furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rate on lease.

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
872 WEST 120TH ST.,

Corner Apartment, six rooms (all light,) parquet floors, completely furnished, TO SUBLET for Summer, beginning any time.

70TH ST.—THE NEVADA.

Beautifully furnished 7 all-light rooms, 2 baths; all rooms overlooking Broadway; fully equipped for housekeeping; less than unfurnished price; immediate possession. Apartments 3-C. Phone 684 Columbus.

124th St. and Amsterdam Av., (501-8 West.)—Exquisitely cool, comfortable, small apartments; 4, 5 rooms and bath; handsomely and completely furnished, for Summer; newly decorated; Summer rates. See agent, 503 West 124th St. Tel. 3660 Morningside.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.

Six rooms and two baths; newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 5547.

85th St., Adjoining Riverside Drive.—2 rooms and bath to be sublet; modern apartment to sublet for the Summer months, completely furnished to all details; seen by appointment. H. G. Corser, 435 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 3466.

A Veritable Bargain, (to sublet from June 1 to Oct. 1.)—Fully furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; near Riverside Drive; convenient to Subway and elevated; rent $50 furnished; references exchanged. Kory, 514 West 204th St.

To sublet from June 1 to Sept. 15, fully furnished 3 apartment, 6 rooms and 3 baths, overlooking Hudson River; all light, airy rooms; rent $166.67 per month, same as unfurnished. Apartment 6E, 318 West 100th St.

119th St., 419 West. (Near Columbia.)—New house; service and all improvements; two outside rooms, kitchenette; references required; Summer rates. Seen any time by appointment. Telephone Traves, 155 Greeley.

PORTER ARMS.

620 West 116th St., adjoining Riverside Drive, beautifully furnished 7-room apartments, complete, with linen, silver, and china; near Subway; bargain. See Superintendent.

Apartment, furnished, 5 rooms, constituting whole floor in No. 5 East 58th St.; light on four sides, as there is no adjoining building connected with the Hotel Savoy. Inquire Hotel Savoy office, 5th Av., corner 59th.

The Woodmere, 141st St. and Broadway,—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment; every convenience; leaving city for the Summer; a rare opportunity. H. H. Holbert. Phone 8451 Audubon.

To Sublet for Summer—Immediate possession; nine rooms, handsomely furnished; northern and southern exposure; sacrifice, $75; competent maid will remain. Jackson, 317 West 88th. Telephone 5478 Schuyler.

THE ADELON,
583 West 152d St.

To sublet, six large, light rooms; elegantly furnished. Apply to Apartment 2B.

37 West 11th St., near 5th Av., large, nice light apartment, 7 outside rooms, 6th floor; from June 1 to Oct. 1; concession on rent; references. Eastman. Tel. 6522 Chelsea.

55th St., 361 West.—Very desirable furnished apartment; sitting room, bedroom, foyer, kitchenette; light and cool for Summer months. Caretaker, 6B.

Furnished apartment for Summer; studio apartment, 3 floors, 7 rooms and bath, open fireplaces; $50 per month. 204 West 13th St. Telephone 5237 Chelsea.

Furnished apartment, one large room and bath, kitchenette arrangement; southern exposure; bargain. Janitor, 2 North Washington Square.

424 West 119th St., Apt. 52.—Five large, cool, corner rooms, furnished rooms; fine elevator building, opposite Columbia University; $35.

Furnished, unfurnished apartments, all sizes, prices. Archibald Foss, 341 Madison Av., (entrance 45 East 44th.) Murray Hill 3056.

On Riverside Drive, a beautiful eight-room apartment, completely furnished; rent $100 per month; a great bargain. A. B., 444 Times.

Five Heist, cool rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; May to October or longer. Call or address L. B. R., 502 West 113th St.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 West 58th St.—A very desirable furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath.

Furnished corner apartment of three rooms and bath to be sublet; meals optional. Apply Superintendent, 507 Madison Av.

Apartment, two rooms bath, service, furnished, unfurnished; southern exposure; elevator; bargain. 46 East 41st St.

Sublet, four months, large room, bath, kitchenette; promenade roof; $60. Hotel Chelsea. Apply Room 111 or manager.

No reasonable offer refused for six-room, completely furnished apartment; Summer months; 550 West 114th; Riverside Drive.

On West End Av.—7-room apartment, elegantly furnished; rent $100 per month; a bargain. A. A., 480 Times.

56 West 57th.—Outside bachelor apartment, piano, elevator, restaurant optional; references; $65. Fall, Baxter.

158th St., 43,400 Broadway.)—To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, five-room apartment; reasonable terms. Phillips.

May to October, furnished duplex apartment, 257 West 89th St. Inquire Superintendent.

1091st St., 204 West.—Elegant four-room apartment; new building; elevator. Radko.

118th St., 502 West.—Six-room apartment, light, furnished; piano. Apply MacIntyre.

Bronx.

Four large, light rooms, good view; June 15 to October; for $25. Phone 787, Subway station; near Bronx Park. Apt. 9A, 1,162 West Farms Road.

Real Estate

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Commodious farmhouse, beautifully situated in the Catskill Mountains, near Outdoors Park; exclusive use of a lake, of about 30 acres; good trout fishing; butter, milk, eggs, ice, wood, and vegetables in season can be obtained from the farmer in charge; occupied for the past (on years by the late Alfred L. Manniere of New York. Apply to John H. Ireland, Hotel Manx-ark, 57th Washington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., or C. Du Bois, Palisville, N. Y.

Pelham Manor.—Family going abroad will rent their house furnished for Summer; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, gas range, water heater, large screened piazza; ample ground; complete garden; two miles; attractive walk station; rent $150 monthly. E. O. Miller. Telephone Spring 4464 or Pelham 1639.

FLUSHING, L. I.—Pretty modern house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; best section; open fires, back and front; good lawn and trees; exceptionally large piazza, two sides; always a breeze; 19 minutes to station; unusual opportunity. Address Room 314, 136 Liberty St., New York.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

Furnished home for rent for the Summer; 12 rooms; steam heat, electric light; bath; garage; very spacious grounds; artificially arranged and in beautiful order; $100 per month. "The Lindens," 108 Mountain Av., Hackettstown, N. J.

At Cedarhurst, Long Island, for rent, a private 10-room dwelling, having 4 bedrooms and bath; all improvements, including electric light and open screened porch; also garage; nicely furnished; rent $150 monthly. R. A. Kavanagh, Cedarhurst, N. Y.

LAKE PLACID, ADIRONDACKS.

New cottages overlooking Mirror Lake, Lake Placid, and mountain range; 9 master's rooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms; completely furnished; steam heat; garage; tennis. Rent, $1,500; Photos. F. B. GUILD, Owner, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Lady going away, rent newly built 9-room furnished house Long Island; aviatory first floor; bath second flood; grounds 200x150; bathing and fishing; one hour out from Penn station. Address, care Salmen, Brightwaters, L. I.

Three-room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., adjoining aeroplane field; with use of boats; commutation from Battery, $1.25. Address S. E. Fox, Oakwood; or 205 East 9th St., Manhattan. Phone Orchard 3767.

Bennington, Vt.—For rent to nice family for Summer, large 16-room house, furnished; electric lights, 2 baths, laundry; mountain spring water; spacious grounds. H. D. Fillmore, Administrator.

Allendale.—New stucco residence, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths; furnished for season, $1,000. Wm. Cavanaugh, Asbury Park, N. J.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

For rent for Summer months at Englewood, New Jersey, 10 room house; every convenience; fine lawn, large trees, flower garden; small rent to desirable family. Address Mrs. J. W. Terry, Palisade Av., Englewood, N. J.

On Sound.—Greenwich, Conn.—Water front, owner's new house; ten rooms, three baths, electric light; large porch, grounds, garage; moderate rent. Tel. 4235 Schuyler.

COUNTRY HOME IN CITY LIMITS.

House, 14 rooms, large barn, suitable autos; acre each ground; elegant location; sell, rent. Heuer, 2,306 3th Av.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted—Responsible couple, no children, wish to rent furnished Summer home within three hours of New York; must be modern house with garage and acreage. Send full information and photographs in first letter. James W. Hingston, 30 East 42d St., New York.

For 3 or 4 months—Nicely furnished cottage with large veranda; spacious grounds, with shade trees and garage, in the section of Harrison, Rye, or Port Chester, N. Y. Please address, giving details, H. F., 64 West 88d St., New York City.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

124th, 501-503 West.—Desirable 5-room apartments in high-class house; decorated to suit, for May 15; all improvements; convenient all cars; 1 light; rents reduced; $27, $30, and $33; liberal concessions; shown any time; agent on premises.

57th St., 410-412 West.—Five light, large rooms, bath; all improvements; convenient to "L" Subway, and all surface cars; will redecorate to suit; rent $28 and $30. Apply to janitor or John J. Clancy & Co., 900 5th Av.

Two apartments, southwest corner St. Nicholas Av. and 148th St.; 5-6 large rooms, every room outside; surroundings high class; $50-$46. See janitor or Moore, Schutz & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av.

42TH ST., 242 WEST.

Modern elevator apartments, 5 and 6 large, light, sunny rooms; reduced rental to desirable tenants; best value in Times Square section.

Zola Court, 52 Cathedral Parkway, opposite Morningside Park, 6-7 rooms; all improvements; desirable concessions. Supt., or Schlechter, 217 West 110th St.

Very desirable 5-room front apartment to sublet, unfurnished. Apply at office or Apartment 62, 541 West 123th St.

Broadway, corner, 216 West 103d St.—Seven large, light, beautiful rooms.

East Side.

To Let—One or two rooms front, large rooms; immediate possession, $80.

One of five rooms, $33.

Meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. The Hillhurst, 154-160 E. 91st St.

Westchester.

APARTMENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

Beautiful six to eight room apartments in fine new fireproof apartment house, containing every improvement, at Bronxville, twenty-eight minutes from Grand Central; rentals from Oct. 1, $65 to $100 per month.

GRAMATAN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO., Gramatan Bank Building, Bronxville, N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

A first-class Rhine and Moselle wine establishment, best equipped for wholesale trade, offers to a gentleman experienced in the wholesale wine business of New York and the United States a general agency which has become vacant through the death of its former agent. Place for consignments at hand. German correspondence. Address communications to "Rhein-und-Moselwein, No. 653," care of Rudolf Mosse, Cöln a. Rhein.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN.

100 shares Air-Friction Carburetor stock; also royalty contract netting nearly $500 each monthly; this concern makes and sells the wonderful new carburetor using kerosene for automobiles; business is in fine condition; constantly increasing; needs no capital, and is able now to pay large monthly dividend; party needs capital for another business; fullest investigation allowed. Address S. W. R., 17 Crescent St., Dayton, Ohio.

Have you $50 to $400 to invest? We offer you a safe proposition with large profits within six months from present date. Ours is a conservative plan. We are the originators of unquestionable reliability. No broker's commissions. $ 222 Times.

For Sale.—Machine forging and general jobbing business, old established trade, doing a good paying business; steam hammer; 3-ton crane; tools, &c. For further particulars address Forging, P. O. Box 96, Waterbury, Conn.

Salesman wanted to invest $10,000 in company forming for the manufacture of textile goods; good commission and high dividends to be shown. Address H. Rogel, 127 West 96th St.

For Sale.—527 West 141st St; 18-room boarding house; completely furnished; filled with guests; established 10 years; long lease; low rent; near Drive; profitable, all-year-round business.

Financial backer wanted; half interest special contracting business for commercial rating; advances on contracts and expenses. L 132 Times.

Will buy small classified agency; must have several good accounts that will stand investigation. Reply in full to H 89 Times.

Some one with $500 to $1,000 to invest in the used car business. Mesick, 90 Hamilton Place.

Wanted—Buy lease valet tailoring privilege in hotel. Gold, 324 East 58th St.

Business Notices.

FAWN TICKETS BOUGHT. GOLD, Diamonds, Oriental Pearls, SILVER, Colored Stones, Antique Silver, PLATINUM Bank references. Open evenings. Private office. BENJAMIN FEINGOLD, 468 6th Ave. Between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

Multigraph letters, 500, $7.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $101; delivered promptly; addressing, mailing; typewriting furnished. Telephone 3852 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Multigraphed letters, 500, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for, delivered. Phone Weatherford, 5860 Morningside. 215 W. 116th.

Motorcycles and Bicycles.

Pope motor cycles, New York Distributors. Also agent for Indian and Excelsior. Amos Shirley, 935 8th Av., near 53th St.

Lost

LIBERAL REWARD for return of small black silk purse, containing jewelry, left in Pullman car from Stamford evening May 10. Cashier, Union Trust Company, 60th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—$300 reward for Packard touring car, Motor No. 22,891, 1912 model, 6 cylinder, New York State License No. 44,234 N. Y., 1913; stolen New York City Friday night, May 9. Any information should be communicated to P. Herrmann & Co., 37 Wall St., New York City.

LOST—Tuesday evening, between West 11th and 70th Sts., via 9th Av., thus, then over to Madison Av., a sapphire and diamond crescent brooch. Suitable reward given for its return to 981 Madison Av.

LOST—Friday, May 9, 1913, between West 57th St. and Grand Central Terminus or at Station; sapphire pendant with diamonds; reward is offered. Please address K., 169 Broadway, Room 1,108.

LOST—Saturday evening, May 10, lady's silver watch, case marked "M. E. P., 1911"; liberal reward. No questions asked if returned to Henry W. Ives, 26 Broad St., New York City.

LOST.—Wellesley seal pin; gold lettering on dark blue enameled field; name on back; initials "K. M. D."; reward. Box 125, 1,230 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Sunday, pearl and diamond star brooch between Riverside and Morningside Drives, 118th-120th; reward. Moore, 823 West 114th St.

LOST.—Passbook No. 11,958 of Nmatsaith Ward Bank, 253 3d Av., New York City. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank.

LOST—Sunday evening, plain gold locket, inscribed "M. A. D." between 181st-96th Subway stations, McKnight, 18 Central Park, West.

LOST—Diamond and pearl pendant between 42d and 23d Sts.; liberal reward. C. A. Shields, Room 1,401 Flatiron Building.

LOST—Silver watch on a Farmington School fob, with the initials "R. S. T." Return to 944 Lexington Av.; reward.

LOST—Saturday, watch fob, with five large graduated amethysts; $10 reward. Return Ehrenberg, 4,537 Broadway.

LOST.—125th and 7th Av., diamond set watch; reward. Clark, 109 West 129th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bulldog, female; Subway, 110th, Broadway; reward, 211 West 106th. O'Donnell.

REWARD for return of Scotch collie, dark sable, white markings; called Duke. Goldman, 413 West 147th St.

LOST.—Reward for return of white Manchuli bull terrier. Schroder, 37 East 89th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 125th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Automobile Exchange

New cars, 50 per cent. off.

New foredoor bodies, 35 per cent. off.

100 rebuilt cars, all makes, $100-$8,000.

We have Ford tires, $10, others $15 each.

Ford and other electric light outfits, $3.

Radiators, steer'g col. parts, 75 per cent. off.

Del. wagons, $150 up; w'dsh'ds, speed'rs, $5.

Tire repairers, 4 wanted inside. Call or write.

20th Century Co., 1,690 B'way, cor. 53d.

Don't sell your car; we make it more powerful than when new; increases selling value; if buying a second-hand one we can increase power, quiet motor, stop smoke. Come and see how we do it or phone Merritt Co., Columbus 8235, 311 West 59th St.

A.—$700, 1907 Mercedes demi-limousine, seven passenger; cost $8,000; fully equipped with slip covers; has just been overhauled and is perfect in every respect; owner, Wm. C. Reynolds. See my chauffeur at private garage, 142 West 81st St.

MITCHELL ROADSTER, 1909, ASKING $250. Fully equipped; needs nothing; ideal doctor, salesman; any demonstration and inspection. JONES, Bronx Garage, 149th St., Morris Av., two blocks from Subway.

Locomobile, 1910. For Sale—Touring body, five passenger, and limousine; fully equipped; excellent condition; quick sale for cash; leaving for Europe. Inquire Hoffmann's car, Metropolitan Garage.

Packard 1910 30 foredoor touring; newly painted and in good running order; top, windshield, full equipment; chance to secure this popular car at a right figure. Merrill, 54 West 48th St.

Will sacrifice 20 horse power Stanley runabout, torpedo body; just overhauled and painted. E. Tiemeyer, Room 1,210, 1,784 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 7770.

Automobiles for Sale.—Two Dayton trucks, two ton and five ton capacity, in service less than one year, both in first-class order. The Fleischmann Co., 701 Washington St.

Automobile For Sale—Excellent opportunity for quick buyer. Locomobile, 1911, 6-cylinder, 48 H. P. Owner leaving for Europe this week. Traveler, Box 30 Times.

Will sell $900 credit bill on standard make $2,600 car; forced to sell at sacrifice; leaving for South America. Address Room 726, 141 Broadway.

Limousine, Garford, 1910, seven-passenger; perfect condition; fully equipped; new tires; cash bargain. Can be seen, 121 Cortlies Av., Pelham, N. Y.

Must sell at once, Knox runabout, 1912, 40 H. P.; fully equipped; no reasonable offer refused. P. R. Flamsteed, Room 1,210, 1,784 Broadway.

Buick, 1911; five-passenger touring car, first-class condition; fully equipped; $500. M. Hauck, 2,044 East 27th St., Sheepshead Bay.

Hudson runabout, 1912, self starter, complete equipment; absolutely like new. Homan, 239 West 59th. Telephone 6987 Columbus.

Premier six-cylinder, ran less than 1,000; equipped; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo the Fifth, 1912; centre control; equipped like new; bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d.

All makes and models of used cars; prices cut in half; special sale at 32 West 63d.

Cadillac; five-passenger; fully equipped; $550. H. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

New 1913 Overland exchanged for Reo car, $875. H. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

New Detroiter, taken in exchange for Reo, $975. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

Will rent Packard 7-passenger car by month or year; car is in first-class condition. Apply Mr. Hirsch, Lenox Garage, 112 East 75th. Phone Lenox 8200.

For Hire.—Elegant seven-passenger landaulet and touring cars by the hour, day or month; reasonable. Christy. Telephone 9780 Columbus.

Packard car for hire, touring and closed; absolutely best service in the city; rates reasonable. Fred Smith, 102 West 46th St. Phone 5424 Bryant.

For Hire—Packard 1912 touring cars; 7-passenger; prices reasonable. Phone 7845 Columbus. Williams, 143 West 61st St.

For Hire.—Touring cars by the hour, day or month. H. Wiener, 337 East 48th. Telephone 259 Murray Hill.

Brand new 7-passenger Premier touring; expert driver; reasonable rates; private. Telephone 521 Melrose.

Beautiful seven-passenger Packard touring car; by the hour, day, week, or month. Murphy, 6701 Plaza.

For hire, elegant Packard touring, monthly; owner drives. Verlagsieur, 552 West 122d. 7670 Morningside.

For Rent—Five, seven passenger Packard touring cars; hour, day, month. Phone Riverside 1605.

Packard.—Private seven-passenger touring; owner drives; low rates. Tel. 2850 Morningside.

Packard 1910—Rent by hour, week, or month; newly painted. Phone 4063 Plaza.

FOR HIRE.—Seven passenger touring car; reasonable; reliable. Tel., 5454 Gramercy, 8

Automobile Storage.

Limousine, touring bodies stored, kept clean, $8 monthly. Moore & Co., 647 West 50th.

Automobiles Wanted.

Ford, 1912 or 1913, four passenger touring car; must be in A1 condition. Address Ford, Box 5, 153 6th Av.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

Account removal in 10 days will sell at a sacrifice entire line sample furniture, comprising brass beds, dressers, chiffoniers, Davenport beds, extension tables, buffets, chairs, rockers, rugs, and a lot of odd mission pieces; 50 per cent. saving guaranteed. Empire Furniture Manufacturing Co., 56-58 West 22d St., New York City.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5492
50 Nassau Street Franklin.
966 Broadway, at 23d St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.
10 Barclay St.

Have just purchased an entire broker's office, including safe, typewriter, desks, chairs, tables, bat trees, telephone booths, partitions and railings; oak and mahogany. Quick A McKenna, 6 Reade St., New York.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth.

Typewriters rented, 3 months, $4.50 up; sold at lowest prices, cash or payments; expert repairing. Durant-McLean Typewriter Co., 205 Broadway.

150 typewriters coming $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks selling cts. 393 Broadway.

Cameras.

BARGAINS IN CAMERAS.

Come and look over our stock of second-hand Graflex, Cameras, Centuries; films and plate cameras; all bargains lists upon request. HERBERT & HUEGEN CO., 611 Madison Av., at 52d St.

Boarders Wanted.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining; telephone; reasonable.

11TH ST., 22 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; references; telephone.

24TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

44TH ST., 14 EAST.—One large room; table guests.

48th ST., 26 EAST.—Second-floor suite; private bath; fine table; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms with board; references exchanged.

West Side.

6TH AV., 46.—Desirable, furnished single, double rooms; superior table; references; table guests; Southerners accommodated.

10TH ST., 20-22-24 WEST.—Large rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; excellent table; table boarders.

44TH, 256-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet home; select patronage; 500 rooms in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 4068 Bryant.

49TH ST., 63 WEST.—Established 24 years; suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single and double rooms; first class.

56TH ST., 32 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; references.

56TH ST., 322 WEST.—Desirable small room; table guests; home cooking; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; good board; reference; telephone.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—First-class rooms; excellent table; all conveniences; prices moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath; electric light; newly furnished; private residence; attentive service.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; board; private baths; families; reasonable.

70TH, 123 WEST.—Newly renovated, single, double rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—180 year; large, small rooms; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 267-269 WEST.—Newly furnished two medium-sized rooms; excellent table.

79TH, 114 AND 153 WEST.
Norse, Raleigh and The Gladstone, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; southern cooking; white maid service; telephones in all rooms; out-of-town guests accommodated. Write for booklet.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Permanent business party or couple; private atmosphere, home surroundings; large front single room; lady's residence; all comforts. Telephone 5622 Schuyler.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms; private baths; hot water; parlor dining room; unexcelled cuisine; Summer rates; references.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; Summer rates; "L," Subway.

82D, 52 WEST.—Connecting rooms, with beautiful bath; board optional. Phone Schuyler 8397.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Clean, large, small rooms; private baths; good table; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

89TH ST., 270 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.

90TH, 117 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; good table; reasonable.

94TH, 138 WEST.—Single rooms, excellent home table; moderate; transients accommodated; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished house; reference.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent board; all comforts; private house. Strauss.

95TH, 95 WEST.—Cool, attractive dining cuisine, service exceptional; telephone, hall boy.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive rooms, second and third floor; private bath; bachelors, couples; Riverside; Subway, table.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, cool front rooms, with board. Telephone Morningside 5138.

120D ST., 156 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; excellent table; references; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury,) two blocks north of 137th St. Subway.—Wonderful spot; beautiful grounds; country house; chickens and vegetables; references exchanged.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean traffic at your window; 20 minutes Manhattan; charming residence; elegant sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; complete tables; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101.—Airy corner room; unusual table; new management; table guests, transient.

WEST END AV., 916.—Attractive front room; every convenience; private house; delicious food; Summer terms. Phone 6262 River.

WEST END AV., 579, (103d.)—Large corner room; splendid cuisine; Summer rates.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall, Subway; rooms, private bath; excellent table. Phone 1159-W Main.

Country Board

New York City.

IN THE COUNTRY—
IN NEW YORK CITY.

It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway; 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 155.

Staten Island.

Huguenot Park, The Willows, on the Beach.—Lady having elegant home would take few paying guests; bathing, tennis. Telephone 807 Tottenville.

New York State.

35 MINUTES FROM BATTERY.

Old family mansion, sumptuously equipped with modern living conveniences; wooded park, 16 acres; elevation, 300 feet; lovely view of bay; vegetable garden; tennis, garage, golf links and country club in vicinity; contracts built for permanent tenants.

YOUNG MOTHERS NEEDED TO ESTABLISH MONTESSORI SCHOOL ON PREMISES.

References. Address Trustee, X 7 Times.

New Jersey.

YOU SELL, GO ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

$18 PER WEEK INCLUDES FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES BEDROOM, UNFURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS AT THE MILLWOOD, 49 SOUTH ORANGE AV., EAST ORANGE, N.J. Billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give a fairyland effect; five minutes from Lackawanna Station.

Take Model Uptown Express, Broadway and Courtlandt St., or Broadway and 42d St.

ATTRACTIVE, cool rooms; modern conveniences; five auto Lackawanna station; 42 minutes to New York; 550 feet elevation; 20-mile panorama; room and board, $12 to $14. W. H. Mears, Murray Hill, N. J., adjoining Summit.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., 117 Scotland Road.—Superior accommodations, with bath, for couple in private family; beautiful location; D., L. & W. R. R.; references. Tel. 502.

Schools.

German student gives German, French, Latin, Greek, and Italian lessons; first-class references. L 135 Times.

Want42.—English instruction from professor speaking Spanish. L 136 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

7TH AV., 55.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small, large rooms; running water; baths; breakfast optional.

12TH ST., 134 EAST.—Two handsome large connecting rooms; kitchenette; telephone; bath; $10; references.

30TH ST., 319 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

9TH ST., 122 EAST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, suitable for doctor; telephone; breakfast optional.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 354.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences. Phone Plaza 2284.

MADISON AV., 537.—Large, airy room, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional suite, room; unrivaled transit facilities; telephone; references.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms and closets; hot water; telephone; references; reasonable.

9TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive large floor; private baths; quiet, refined surroundings; moderate; also single.

11TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive, cool; telephone; references.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; telephone; reference; no housekeeping.

23D ST., 481 WEST.—Large, small, medium rooms, newly decorated, convenience, $2.50-$3.50.

24TH, 18 WEST.—Large, light parlor floor; electricity; reasonable.

47TH, 51 WEST.—Magnificent house, newly opened; elegant rooms; private bath; elevator.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; select house; telephone.

66TH ST., 71 WEST.—Delightfully cool large room, attractively furnished, perfectly kept; every convenience and comfort; $5-$6; reference.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Third story; southern exposure; bath adjoining; hot water supply; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman.

71ST ST., 165 WEST. (Off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean furnished room; running water; telephone.

73D ST., 122 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room (select bachelors only) furnished or unfurnished rooms or en suite; "L" and Subway.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Front room, large closet; wash room adjoining; private house.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one, two; private baths; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Boston lady's residence; attractive room; bath, telephone; reasonable; reference.

76TH ST., 153 WEST.—Large front room; hot and cold water, electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large, small front rooms, kitchenette; first class; convenience; telephone; Summer rates.

77TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large, cool second-story room; also smaller; private house.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, modern conveniences; electricity, telephone; near Subway.

78TH ST., 175 WEST.—Desirable large front corner room; conveniences; telephone. Sheilds.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful, airy, cool rooms; twin beds; running water; Subway; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Bachelor's home; cool, quiet; en suite or singly; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Medium and small rooms; private house; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; private house; Summer rates.

81ST ST., 141 WEST.—Comfortable home for particular gentlemen or business couple; conveniences.

82D ST., 149 WEST.—Light room; water, electricity; private family. Schuyler 8706. Haskins.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Large rooms; also hall room; all improvements; Summer prices.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, cool, sunny outside room; attractive apartment; refined family; piano. Ochs.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Well furnished large, small rooms; private baths, suitable two of three; private house; Subway, "L."

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, large room; also large hall room; private family; gentlemen; references.

88TH ST., 107 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman or two; telephone; convenient to Subway and elevated. Kemp.

92D, 204 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room; Subway; telephone. Possons.

93D, 177 WEST.—Front parlor suite; other front rooms; Summer rates; newly furnished; telephone.

94TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references. Se habla Espanol.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Bright, large room; elevator apartment; closet; all conveniences. Johnson.

96TH ST., 28 WEST.—Rooms, $3; first floor front of duplex; single rooms, reasonable.

96TH ST., 231 WEST. (The Wollaston.)—Attractive parlor and bedroom, facing Broadway; high-class elevator apartment; Summer rates. Mills.

97TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large front room; newly furnished; suitable for two; private bath; phone; reasonable.

100TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; suitable for two; all conveniences; references. Collins. Phone 1691

LEDERLE PURPOSES TO KEEP CITY CLEAN

Board of Health Head Says Street Cleaners Must Take All Rubbish Offered.

CLEAN-UP ONLY A START

Quantity and Variety of Stuff Put Into the Street Shows Need for Constant Work.

One important lesson has been taught by New York's first "municipal housecleaning," according to Health Commissioner Ernst J. Lederle. After a tour of inspection on the lower east side Dr. Lederle said yesterday afternoon that he thought the city would be guilty of a grave error if it permitted conditions such as had been brought to light to exist again. He was confident, he said, that in the future the Street Cleaning Department would compel its employes to carry away, without charge, any rubbish which householders wished to have destroyed.

"Much as I had been impressed by the need of cleaning up the city I had no idea that so much rubbish would be found," said Dr. Lederle. "This campaign has emphasized a point which I have never before felt like talking about; that the Street Cleaning Department must remove day by day rubbish such as has been collected during the two days of the city house cleaning. I think Commissioner Edwards will agree with me."

When he heard what Dr. Lederle had to say Commissioner Edwards asserted that the Street Cleaning Department always stood ready to carry off any rubbish which the householders placed out on the curb where his men could get it.

"We'll take the old beds and trunks and things like that at any time," said the Commissioner. "We can't force the people to put their rubbish out on the curb, but if they will do so we will take it away and not charge them anything. There are some instances where we won't carry off rubbish free of charge. For instance, we won't take away vast quantities of waste paper from factories; we haven't got the wagons to do that."

Residents Welcome New Idea.

A number of people who were getting rubbish out of their homes yesterday in order to take advantage of the free delivery to the dumps expressed the hope that the employes of the Street Cleaning Department would follow out that policy. Some who admitted that they had not infrequently upped the ashcart men liberally to take away old pieces of furniture said that they never knew it was the duty of the department to remove rubbish of that kind.

The work of cleaning up the city went on with unabated enthusiasm yesterday. Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards ordered out every wagon in the stables and made a personal tour to see that the men worked their hardest. Officials of the Health Department also toured Harlem, the Bronx and Brooklyn.

One of the inspection parties was composed of Dr. McMillan, First Assistant to Dr. Lederle; Assistant Deputy Commissioner Taylor of Brooklyn, Assistant Section Foreman Brett of the Street Cleaning Department, and Garret Smith, who represents the New York Milk Committee and other civic organizations. While the party was en route to Harlem in an automobile the machine was brought to a sudden stop by a bed which came hurtling from the top floor of a house at Seventy-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and missed the head of a Greek who was searching a pile of rubbish by a few inches.

"That," said Mr. Smith gravely, "was only one evidence of the enthusiasm with which the householders are tackling this job. We waited around for a few minutes and I am confident that in that time at least one-third of the furniture was tossed into the street."

In South Brooklyn the inspection party left the automobile to put to flight a crowd of 100 school children, who were swarming over a huge pile of refuse. There was a battle for ten minutes until the police arrived, and old pieces of furniture, which the children used for missiles were scattered all over the street. There was another exciting moment when a barrel of hot ashes was dumped into a scow loaded with refuse at the Harrison Street dump in Brooklyn. A silent fire was started and some one turned in an alarm, bringing out two fire boats, two engine companies, and a hook and ladder company.

Dr. McMillan said that at least twenty complaints were received yesterday at the offices of the Health Department of controversies between janitors and tenants of houses in various parts of the city. The janitors, he said, had grasped the opportunity to get rid of old furniture stored in the cellars, and some of the tenants objected.

"There was another queer case which shows how thoroughly interested the people are," said Dr. McMillan. "One man living on the upper west side telephoned to the office to ask if the inspectors of the Department had the authority to break into his cellar and take away whatever they thought was useless. He was going out of town for a few days and was very anxious about it."

Dr. McMillan said that only a small percentage of the owners of empty lots in the three boroughs had paid any attention to the order of the department that they must clean up the lots and put all refuse on the curb line.

"I have a list of the owners of all these lots," he added, "and we are going to send inspectors around at once to warn the stiffenss. Then, if they don't want to take advantage of the opportunity to have their rubbish carted away free of charge, we are going to summon them before a magistrate and, if necessary, hold them for General Sessions on the charge of permitting a public nuisance to exist on their property. Commissioner Lederle has said that drastic action must be taken. Some of the lots even in the best sections, such as along the Southern Boulevard in the Bronx, were found to be in very bad condition."

All of the 1,200,000 notices directing the people to be ready for the arrival of the street cleaning wagons had been distributed, said Dr. McMillan, so that no one could offer the excuse that he had not been warned.

The officials had a lot of trouble with the junkmen who were out in full force yesterday searching through the piles of rubbish. Three junkmen were driven away from one pile, a great mound of old stoves, boxes, and furniture almost fourteen feet in height. On the west side, north of Seventy-second Street, the heaps of rubbish formed the best loot. Dr. McMillan said the amount of rubbish thrown away by residents on the upper west side was a surprise to him. One of Dr. Lederle's assistants who lives in that section offered a case in point.

"I started to search through my home," he said, "and, although I didn't think there was much I wanted to throw away, I collected at least two barrels of truck. I don't know where it all came from."

Wants No More Money.

Commissioner Edwards of the Street Cleaning Department issued a statement last night in which he said that he was determined to complete the work without an extra appropriation. He had some trouble at first with the contractors who furnish the scows, but this was smoothed over, and he also was able to obtain eight more scows, which were badly needed. About 2,400 loads in excess of the ordinary number were hauled in Manhattan yesterday, 350 extra loads in the Bronx, 2,000 in Brooklyn. The programme to-day is:

MANHATTAN.

12—Division, Broome, Canal, and Ridge Streets.

11—West Square, Charles and West Eleventh Streets, Broadway, and West Street.

18—Broadway, Avenue A, Houston and Sixth Streets.

17—West Twenty-second and West Twenty-eighth Streets, Sixth Avenue to river.

30—East Twenty-second and East Twenty-eighth Streets, Sixth Avenue to river.

25—West Forty-sixth and West Fifty-first Streets, Sixth and Twelfth Avenues.

40—East Fifty-third and East Fifty-eighth Streets, Sixth Avenue to river.

33—West Seventy-third and West Eighty-first Streets, Central Park West to Riverside drive.

50—East Eighty-first and East Ninety-second Streets, Fifth Avenue to East River.

61—East 103d Street, Cathedral Parkway, Central Park to river.

57—East 110th and East 127th Streets, Lenox Avenue to river.

47—West 125th and West 137th Streets, Lenox Avenue, St. Nicholas Park.

60—West 180th Street to Spuyten Duyvil, Harlem River to Riverside Drive.

BROOKLYN.

2—Hamilton Street, Fourth Place, Gowanus Canal, East River.

10—Thirty-ninth to Sixtieth Street, Eighth Avenue to East River.

15—Atlantic Avenue, Hanson Place, Greene, Bedford, and Flatbush Avenues.

20—Metropolitan and Manhattan Avenues, Bushwick, Nostrand, Kosciusko, Massey, Lorimer, and Driggs Streets.

25—Flushing and De Kalb Avenues, Broadway to City line.

30—Sumner Avenue and Broadway.

34—East New York and Alabama Avenues, Fresh Creek, Avenue D, East Ninety-eighth Street.

35—Gravesend, Newkirk, and Foster Avenues, Avenue B, Fresh Creek, Strickles and Nostrand Avenues, Avenue N, West Bay Parkway.

BRONX.

1—East 156th and East 158th Streets, Harlem to Bronx River.

5—East 166th and East and West 174th Streets, Harlem River to Washington Avenue.

Despite the extra work, the members of the Street Cleaning Department had found time to prepare for Saturday's parade, the Commissioner said, and held drills after and before working hours.

DEATH RATE HIGHER.

Increase of 82 Deaths and of the Rate .25 for the Week.

The Department of Health reports a slight increase in the death rate for the week just ended.

There were 1,543 deaths reported, with a rate of 14.98 per 1,000, as against 1,461 deaths and a rate of 14.73 per 1,000 for the corresponding week of 1912, an increase of 82 deaths and .25 of a point.

The mortality from measles, diphtheria, and whooping cough remained the same as last year, but in scarlet fever was considerably lower. The heart disease showed an increase of 28 deaths, pulmonary tuberculosis 10 deaths, diseases of the nervous system 23 deaths, and violence 29 deaths. The respiratory diseases, such as bronchitis and pneumonia, showed a decrease of 11 deaths, and Bright's disease of the kidneys a decrease of 17 deaths. The mortality of children under 5 years of age was below that of last year, while the mortality for the age groups of 5 years and over exceded that of those named during the corresponding week of last year.

INSTANT POSTUM

Send It Back

If Served Too Strong

Tell the waiter to put
Only a level teaspoonful
Of Instant Postum
In the cup of hot water,
That makes it right.
. . . . . .
Those in the kitchen
Often get hurried
And stir in a
Heaping spoonful
Which is about double the
Right quantity and makes
It bitter.
Same as a double quantity
Of coffee or tea.
. . . . . .
However, if you
Like it very strong, use
The heaping spoonful.
Be sure and put in plenty
Of cream and it has
A snap and go that
Pleases some palates.
Speak out and tell them
How you want it.

STABBED 12 TIMES, HER $2,500 STOLEN

One Thief Attacks Woman with Icepick While Confederate Loots Home.

SAVINGS HID IN MATTRESS

Robbers Think Plan, Leaving Woman Insensible — Police Get Clue from Husband.

Attacked in her home at noon yesterday by two thieves and robbed of $2,500 savings, Mrs. Maria Tola, 37 years old, of 407 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, is in the Cumberland Street Hospital, that borough, suffering from twelve stab wounds. While the woman is very weak from loss of blood, the physicians at the hospital do not think that she is mortally injured. The robbers, whom their victim describes as young Italians, escaped, but the police believe that they have a clue in the case, and detectives are tracing the men.

Mrs. Tola's husband, Francisco, and their four children live on the third floor of the Park Avenue house. The family came to this country from Sicily about a year ago, after selling a bakery which they owned there. A large part of the money stolen yesterday represented the proceeds of this sale. There was $1,100 in United States currency, and $900 in Italian money. It was hidden in the mattress of one of the beds. The other members of the family were away at work and Mrs. Tola was busy with her household duties, when there was a knock at the hall door. Opening the door, the woman was seized by two young men. Mrs. Tola is strong and she struggled with her assailants.

"You take care of her, while I get the money," directed the elder of the pair, going into the bedroom.

The woman continued to fight, and the younger held her until the other, after a fierce struggle, stabbed her repeatedly with an icepick. She was wounded thrice in the neck, six times in the back, twice in the left side, and once in the left arm. The other robber had, in the meantime ripped open the mattress in which the family treasure was hidden and found the money. Leaving Mrs. Tola lying insensible on the kitchen floor, the pair ran downstairs and disappeared.

A few minutes later a neighbor heard Mrs. Tola groaning, and investigating, discovered what had happened. Word was sent to the Flushing Avenue Police Station and Ambulance Surgeon Geis of the Cumberland Street Hospital was called. After he had dressed the woman's wounds she refused to go to that hospital, which is preferred, to await the return of her husband. Later in the day, however, her condition became such that, at her own request, she was removed to the hospital.

When the report of the robbery reached Brooklyn Headquarters, Italian detectives were detailed from several precincts to work on the case. From Tola's story the detectives think that the thieves knew where the money was hidden. He said that he attended an entertainment in Manhattan on Sunday night and became friendly with several young men he met there. They talked about money and the detectives are of the belief that Tola may have said something which revealed to them the existence of the hoard and its hiding place. The detectives are working on this clue.

ORAL CHARITY BEQUESTS.

Charles Schoolhouse's Children Will Obey His Last Wishes.

The will of Charles Schoolhouse, President of Charles Schoolhouse & Sons, silk manufacturers, who died on May 7, was filed for probate yesterday. The accompanying petition said the value of the estate was "more than $10,000 in realty and more than $10,000 in personalty." To his grandchild, Beula H. Hyman, Mr. Schoolhouse left $125,000, and to his nephew, Joseph Runnheim, $10,000. The residuary estate was divided equally between his children, Lewis Schoolhouse and Mrs. Tillie Oppenheim.

Lewis Schoolhouse was made executor, and, in the petition which he filed asking for the probate of the will, he said that his father shortly before death had asked that he make certain gifts to charity which were not mentioned in the will itself. This wish the son said he would carry out, giving $1,000 each to the following institutions: Mount Sinai Hospital, Germania Hospital, Montefiore Home, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Hebrew Technical Institute, Educational Alliance, Blythedale Home for Tubercular Children, and the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. The other residuary legatee, Mrs. Tillie Oppenheim, approved the probate of the will and the oral bequests to charity.

Princeton's Valedictorian Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—Albert B. Richardson has been chosen by the Princeton University Faculty to act as valedictorian at the commencement exercises of the class of 1913 next month. Richardson came from Murfreesboro, Tenn., and has been a well-known debater in Princeton. He ranked among the first four honor men in his class. Charles W. Hendel of Reading, Penn., who ranks first in the senior class, will be Latin Salutatorian.

A Western Welcome Awaits You At Glacier National Park

From the moment you arrive at this great scenic wonderland, *you are at home.* The spirit of western hospitality envelopes you. Nothing that could possibly contribute to your comfort and enjoyment is left undone. You will find service without servility, luxury without display, and real, genuine luxury in the very heart of the wildest and most beautiful spot in America.

Tours by Automobile, Four-Horse Stage, Launch or Horseback—$1 to $5 Per Day

One of the finest as well as the most novel hotels in America has just been completed at Glacier National Park, the scenic wonderland of Montana. Here in the heart of the Rockies and Lewis Range, 4,500 feet above sea level, is a delightfully located and beautifully appointed hotel, the Glacier Park Lodge, where you can partake of the delicious cuisine prepared by Fred Harvey, and enjoy all of the luxuries of modern civilization. Here, too, you can indulge in golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, and riding. Or you can take a trip to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, where you will witness the Indians in all of their primitive splendor. The Parks are a feature of unusual interest to the rest will be addressed free upon request. Write for illustrated booklet describing the Parks and Hotels.

Novel Aeroplane Map in Colors and Travel Literature FREE A postal or letter will bring you complete descriptive literature, fully illustrated, including a unique aeroplane map of the entire West, all free. An interview with one of our representatives who has personally traversed the Parks may be arranged for upon request without any obligation on your part whatever.

Write for full information today.

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1181 Broadway, New York
Telephone Madison Square 7725

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

Thousands Have Read This New Book on How to Judge a Piano

From all over the country people are writing for free copies of "The Fith of the Piano Problem." It has created a sensation because it handles the subject for the first time without gloves.

Until now it has been almost impossible for the layman to distinguish the good from the bad in pianos. The outside—the case—which is all one can see, is the least important part. Even the most inferior instruments have beautiful exteriors. It's the inside—the Fith—that really counts, and that is why we call this new book "The Fith of the Piano Problem."

Send for Your Free Copy

A copy of "The Fith of the Piano Problem" has been laid aside for you. If you are contemplating the purchase of a piano—no matter how remotely—you owe it to yourself to read this new book. Write for your copy today—no obligation—a postal will do. Address

Department B

SOHMER & CO.

Fifth Avenue and 32d Street
NEW YORK CITY

PIANOS AND PLAYERS

CHUCK CONNORS IS BURIED.

All Sorts and Conditions Honor Chinatown's White Mayor.

They buried "Chuck" Connors yesterday. Where "Chuck" had reigned for years as Chinatown's white "Mayor"—as contrasted with Tom Lee, its Chinese "Mayor"—there gathered men of all walks of life, to pay the last honors. "Chuck" Connors had friends among high and low—politicians, mission workers, chop suey dealers, and reformed gangsters unnumbered. Tammany Hall was represented, too, in high silk hats and long black gloves. It was one of the most elaborate funerals that Chinatown has ever known.

Sixty-three coaches with mourners and six coaches filled with floral pieces made up the procession that proceeded from 7 Dover Street, Connors's home, to the Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott Street. It moved amid a clash of cymbals and drone of Chinese chanting, proceeding from 20 Pell Street, where the Chinese were propitiating Connors's ancestors with red-fire, joss sticks and other accessories of a Chinese funeral. The burial took place in Calvary Cemetery after Father Marr Father McGann had intoned high mass at the church.

Among those who attended the funeral services were Gene and Larry Mulligan, ex-Sheriff Tom Foley, Senator Fitzgerald, and Senator Frawley, representing political activity; Marc Klaw and Owen Davis, representing the drama, which Connors had enriched with his own picturesque character and slang, and Joe Humphreys, Billie Joel, Charlie Harvey, Frank O'Neill, the Kramer brothers, Billy Gibson, Jesse and Ed McMahon, and others representing the world of sport. Six members of the Press Club acted as pallbearers. Phil O'Connor, a brother of "Chuck" for "Chuck's" real name was O'Connor—and Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, his sister, were the only relatives present.

UNION TO STAND ALONE.

Dr. Brown Says Seminary Will Keep Its Independence.

Reviewing the seminary year of Union Theological Seminary, at Broadway and 120th Street, which closed its commencement exercises last night by awarding fifty-eight diplomas, Dr. Francis Brown, President of the institution, referred to the conferences that have been held by the Directors and Faculty of Union Seminary and representatives of the Presbyterian General Assembly, looking to a renewal of official relations with the Presbyterian Church, and said that Union Seminary was to remain independent and autonomous. He said that the initiative had been taken by the General Assembly in the effort to close the long-standing breach.

It was pointed out by one of the officers of the seminary that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, before the beginning of the controversy, by general consent of the seminary's officers had the power of vetoing the appointment of professors. The request has been made by the General Assembly that additional professors be appointed to instruct in Presbyterian policies and principles.

The Conference Committee of the seminary has replied to the request with the statement that instruction in Presbyterian policies and doctrines is already provided. The Conference Committee has, however, expressed its willingness to consider the appointment of lecturers, although it has not agreed to apoint any additional professors. The reports of the committees representing the seminary and the General Assembly will be placed before the General Assembly meeting in Atlanta to-day, according to Dr. Brown.

FINE BARROOM FOR SAILORS.

Fancy Drinks, Too, Without the Bite at Seaman's Church Institute.

The new Seamen's Church Institute at 25 South Street, which will be opened as soon as the remaining $200,000 of the needed $1,050,000 has been subscribed, will satisfy even the most fastidious of sailors, according to Edmund L. Bayles, who has had charge of the raising of funds. The object of the institute is to keep the sailors from frequenting the cheap saloons and boarding houses on the water front.

In order to make the sailor feel at home in the new building there has been erected on the main floor at the entrance of the institute an alluring replica of the ordinary bar room, brass footrail and all. Here the sailors may congregate and order up regulation schooners of ginger ale from the most sociable of bartenders. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Irene K. Lane, Secretary of the institute, prepared a partial list of the drinks which could be had at the new bar. These included the Hornpipe Sundae, the Marlinspike Cocktail, the Raspberry Life Preserver and the Neptune Frappé. The old nautical flavor is still to be retained in the names, though not in the drinks themselves.

The building is twelve stories in height and has 500 bedrooms, in addition to three dormitories with thirty beds each, which may be rented at low prices. There will be a free shipping bureau in the basement.

DISCUSS MUNICIPAL NEEDS.

Conference of Charities and Correction Opens Annual Sessions.

The fourth annual New York City Conference of Charities and Correction opened its three days' sessions at the United Charities Building last night, with papers and discussions of municipal needs. Frederic C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute, was Chairman of the session, which lasted until close upon midnight. The discussions centred chiefly around social problems incidental to the new dual subway extensions and their relation to the city plan.

Delos F. Wilcox, Chief of the Franchise Bureau of the Public Service Commission, said that $330,000,000 of new money was going into the new system, but that before even the fixed charges of the new subways could be paid all the present profits of the two companies would have to be preserved and paid. Then, he said, would require that 4,375,000 persons be added to the city's population, or else more fares would have to be paid in some way. It had been figured by subway experts that there would be an increase of 38 per cent. in the population and 70 per cent. in number of fares between 1910 and 1960. Applying this same ratio of increase for the next fifty years, Mr. Wilcox said, New York in 2000 would have to have 21,000,000 population and 21,000,000,000 fares a year, or 1,000 rides per inhabitant. The prospect, he said, was startling, and led him to fear that the rapid transit extensions might increase rather than diminish the difficulty of public control of rapid transit facilities in the future.

George A. Ford, lecturer on city planning at Columbia University, said that two-thirds of the new rapid transit lines were to be subway and only one-third elevated. Elevated construction costs two-thirds less, he said, and could be supported in a less thickly populated district. The evils of the present elevated system, he said, darkening of the streets and home, could be obviated by laying out the new streets that were to have such elevated lines from 150 to 200 feet wide, as in Paris, and building the elevated structure of heavy and solid concrete in the middle of the street, the space beneath to serve as sidewalk or for garden purposes, and the whole artistic structure enhancing rather than detracting from the beauty of the street and its real estate value.

Other speakers last night were Dr. O. F. Lewis, President of the conference; Henry C. Wright, Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the City Club, and ex-Service Board Commissioner E. M. Bassett.

FIND BOY'S BODY IN CREEK.

Astrologer Foretold Albert Smith's Watery End.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 13.—The discovery of the body of six-year-old Albert Smith in Assiscunk Creek this afternoon solved the mystery of the schoolboy's disappearance last Friday. A strange coincidence was the receipt of a letter by Police Capt. Joseph Shumard this morning from an astrologer in Atlantic City, urging the police to continue their search in the creek. The writer said the horoscope of the Smith boy indicated that he was destined to die at a young age, and that he would be found in the water.

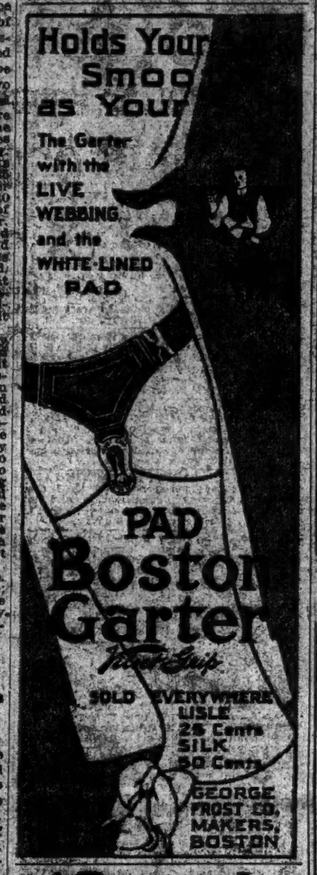
The police had given up the search of the creek, and a volunteer crew was rowing ashore to quit when the grappling hooks caught in the clothes of the dead boy.

MRS. BROKAW GETS HER SON

Husband in Jail and Wife Speeding to New York with the Boy.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 13.—Clarence Pierce Brokaw of New York, in jail here since Sunday on his wife's charge that he assaulted her with a skillet, to-day appealed to the Sheriff of El Paso County to have Mrs. Brokaw taken from the train which is bearing her toward New York, together with their 4-year-old son of the couple. The Sheriff refused to attempt to intercept Mrs. Brokaw, and informed the man that his wife had a right to take her son, "Buster," anywhere she pleased.

Brokaw came to Colorado Springs with the boy more than a year ago. The incident then heralded as a kidnapping, followed a series of domestic difficulties in the Brokaw family. Various charges were made and later Mrs. Brokaw had her husband arrested, charging that he had broken two of her fingers. With Brokaw in jail, she packed her belongings and departed for the East.

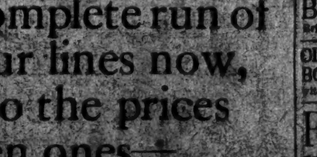


Kennedy's Continuation

Low and High Russet Shoes Are "It," as Flat-Soled Ruffled Lasts, Low Heel.

High Lace Russets, $2.95, $3.98, $4.98

Low Russets, 3.98 Worth $6



A Splendid lot of Mfr.'s samples
At $2.85 (Worth $4.00)
Low Russets, Black Russets, Black Calf.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave. cor. 32d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

A Sale of
$25, $28, $30 and $35
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Suits at $19.50

YES, it is early in the season to reduce prices, but then you know, we always do reduce them when our lines get broken. So many New York men have bought their Summer clothes of us that we haven't a complete run of sizes in all our lines now, and down go the prices of the broken ones—Your advantage—Come in Today.

McBRIDE'S

HAVE OPENED NEW OFFICES AT
Theatre Ticket Offices
WALDORF-ASTORIA 34th St. (Side)
ALSO
HOTEL McALPIN

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
"BY ALL MEANS GO AND SEE BILLIE BURKE."—Herald.
MISS BILLIE BURKE
IN THE AMAZING THE AMAZONS
LAST NIGHT, SAT. JUNE 7—Special Night.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees To-day & Sat. 2:20.
JULIA SANDERSON and JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in THE SUNSHINE GIRL.

LYCEUM THEATRE 45th Street, near B'way.
PRICES, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
To-day AT 2:30 To-night AT 8:30 TWICE DAILY
Another Bull's Eye
Scored by JOS. P. HICKERTON, JR., with his

"NORTH of 53"
"MOVING PICTURES WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE MORE POPULAR THAN EVEN THE FAMOUS RAINEY ONES."—EVE. TELEGRAM.
"MERE WORDS CANNOT DESCRIBE THE INTEREST AND THRILLS."—HERALD.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
Robert Hilliard
IN THE ARGYLE CASE

HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15.
Matinees To-day & Sat. 2:20.
THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15.
POSITIVELY ENDS MAY 24 RICHARD BENNETT
AND CO-WORKERS in
DAMAGED GOODS

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
THE MASTER MIND
$1.00. Popular Mat. Thurs.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St. nr. B'way.
NEXT MONDAY, Seats To-mor., 9 A. M.
WHITNEY OPERA CO. presents
A NEW COMIC OPERA "My Little Friend"
Music by OSCAR STRAUS. Composer of "THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER."
Brilliant Cast. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

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"The Biggest Musical Success of the Season."
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Globe LAST 8 TIMES
Mat. Today. Montgomery and Stone, Elsie Janis, The Lady of the Slipper

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LAST 8 TIMES
In addition to the $250,000 Spectacle
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3RD EDITION HONEYMOON EXPRESS
Grace La Rue AL. JOLSON Ina Claire

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Gilbert & Sullivan's Sylvan Masterpiece
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Crowning Achievement.—W. P. Dodge, Press.
GO AND SEE IOLANTHE
Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.
FIRST MAT. TO-DAY. BEST SEATS $1.50

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MAT. TO-DAY 25c. TO $1.00
LAST WEEK The Whip

WEST END 125th St. nr. 8th Av. Evs. 8:15.
DAVID BELASCO Presents THE WOMAN

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MME. SARAH Bernhardt
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125TH ST. Mat. Daily. Geo. Evans MINSTRELS

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 25c. & 50c.
Klaw & Erlanger's Production of "QUO VADIS?"
Photo Drama.

Grand B'way at 31st. Mat. To-day GEO. EVANS & HONEY BOY MINSTRELS

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